THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PIRATICAL.

The Raftsmen's Riot on the Steamer Dubuque—Murderous and Unprovoked Brutality—Six Men Killed.

The Davenport, Iowa, *Journal* of Friday gives the following account of the great riot on the Mississippi river steamer Dubuque, vague and unsatisfactory accounts of which have previously been received by telegraph:—

It appears that the disturbance commenced by a man attempting to go up the stairway from the deck while the clerk was collecting fare and tickets. The negro that guarded the stairway refused to allow him to come up, without he had a cabin ticket. The man said he had one, but refused to show it. He then tried to pull the negro down, but the negro, after the primitive fashion of his race, lowered his head and butted the raftsman over backwards. As he fell he struck his head against an iron scraper at the bottom, cutting his scalp. He then went among his companions, and told them that the "d—d darkey had knifed him." He then advanced, and said he would fight the colored man either with a knife or fisticuff. The negro accepted and agreed to fight him, and the raftsman backed water and would not. This altercation grew apace, and at last broke out into a general disturbance.

The 150 raftsmen seemed bent on murdering every negro they could find on the boat. There were about thirty-five of them on board in the capacity of deck-hands. Some of them had knives, and used them to some purpose, wounding two men, one of whom is supposed to have died. The boat at this time was at Duck Creek Chain, and here the raftsmen threw three negroes overboard, and they were drowned, when the boat reached Hampton and pulled on shore. They made an advance on the colored deck-hands, and drove them, to the number of twenty-nine, on shore, and then pursued them over the wood piles, shooting them with revolvers. They then searched the boat to see if any were secreted there. They found two behind a coal box. One of these leaped overboard when the men approached, and the other was beaten to death.

The raftsmen did not attempt to molest the pilot, nor did they mingle with the passengers on the upper deck. They only glorified among themselves below stairs, at the supremacy which they deemed they had won. The captain went below and expostulated with them mildly to be quiet, but in such a crowd a milk-and-water course was naturally of no avail. None of the officers of the boat had fire-arms, and but few if any of the passengers.

The officers of the boat, seeing that they were unable to quell the disturbance while the boat was lying at Hampton, determined to take her back to the point of the island, and place the rioters under a guard of soldiers. The rioters then told Capt. Rhodes that if he went back to Rock Island they would burn the boat.

The boat then moved up the stream above Hampton. The passengers remained in the cabin, fearing the frenzied demons below, many of whom were nerved to desperation by liquor, and would have stopped at nothing. The officers were powerless. Here the captain attempted to draw in on shore, when the ringleaders, one of whom was the curly-headed originator of the outrage, who had recovered his bowie knife and was brandishing it fiendishly, threatened to burn the boat if he did not keep out in the steam, and head up river. At length Port Byron was reached, and here, a number of the raftsmen wanting to get up, the boat landed. A number accordingly left the boat, and it is supposed took to the bluffs to avoid consequences. The train in the meantime had gone on and learned that the boat had left Hampton. The train continued in pursuit, and overtook the boat at Clinton.

When the boat reached Clinton the train-load of citizens, with the sheriff at their head, was awaiting them, and, as the boat touched the wharf, a half dozen officers jumped on board, with pistols drawn, and took possession. This was the first intimation the rioters had of there being anybody on their track. Up to this time they had carried everything with a high hand. They were monarchs of the situation, and they did not seem to be aware that there was such a thing as a telegraph on the land. They had up to this time talked pompously of what they could do, and what they intended to do, etc., but when they saw the pistols at their heads, they became as pacific as mice.

When the boat landed the gang plank was drawn out, and a row of citizen police placed along it. Rope guards were put up to clear a path for the prisoners to file through. On the shore the negro deck-hands were stationed in two lines a few feet apart.

The deck passengers were made to pass through in single file, and run the gauntlet of the negroes' scrutiny. Some of these colored men had their heads bound up, and were otherwise wounded from the lumps of coal which their assailants had showered upon them. They examined every man as he passed with the utmost attention, taking in every particular feature of dress and countenance by which he might be identified.

When they fixed upon a man's identity, he was ordered to stand one side, under guard, and after a number had been thus "spotted," they were taken to jail. A large number of this procession were innocent—Boeotian white-haired Swedes, fresh from their Dalecarlian cow pastures, and who would not molest a mosquito that bit them. But the others were a rough-looking set, from whom Latimer might have illustrated a treatise on human depravity as imprinted on the countenance. Forty-four were thus identified and taken to jail, and placed under a strong guard. There are now sixty men in the Rock Island Jail, the largest number that have been there at one time since the jail was built, among whom are four or five of the most desperate house-breakers.

Five men were brought from Clinton in irons. These had been recognized by the officers of the boat as ringleaders, and were pointed out to the Sheriff by them. These are all of the square-head, pig-eyed tribe, who look as if they would cut a throat without compunction.

The negroes who were run on shore returned on foot to Rock Island. The towns along the way were in the greatest consternation at the disturbance, the result of which they could only surmise. It seemed to be a part of their tactics not to land at the towns, as they did not touch at Port Byron, but a little below it. There was evidently no concerted action to take possession of the boat, but the capture of the boat was merely an expedient growing out of the disturbance. The men were on their way to the pineries, from St. Louis, and they had obtained for their summer's work the means to purchase the whisky which inspired their fiendishness.

As an illustration of the brutal manner in which all the murders were committed, note the following:—A negro, large, muscular, and finely built, had taken refuge near the wheelhouse. At last he was observed and a shower of coal sent in his direction. He then fled along the side, and as he passed, one of the passengers noticed a deep gash on the top of his head, from which the blood was flowing profusely. He was pursued by the flying missile to the edge, where, seeing no escape, he jumped overboard. He struggled in the water for some time, a boat meanwhile putting off from the shore to his rescue. Just as it approached him he sank and was seen no more.

The examination of the parties identified last evening will take place this morning in the Court-House, when, it is hoped, there may be sufficient evidence to hold them to appear and give them a taste of justice at the next term of court.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry—Significance of Some of the Appointments.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of July 18, writes as follows:—

The Ministry is gazetted: with one exception, and that quite politically unimportant, the names are those reported yesterday. The new name is that of M. Bourbeau, appointed Minister of Public Instruction. There was for a moment an idea of naming M. de la Guerronniere to this place; but he never had the chance to refuse it, as reported by his own journal, *La France*. M. Bourbeau, the *protege* of M. de Forcade la Roquette and M. Alfred Leroux, was returned at the last elections for the department of the Vienne as a Government candidate against M. Thiers. He is a native of Poitiers, where he has passed his life, and of which city he was Mayor in 1847. He sat as deputy for Vienne in the Assembly of 1848, but was not re-elected to the legislative chamber. Since 1848 he has been the leader of the Poitiers bar, and was twice elected *batonnier*. He is fifty-eight years old. M. Bourbeau is the only one of the new ministry that signed the interpellations of the 115, and was probably chosen for that among other reasons. But he must not be taken as representing in any way the spirit in which those interpellations were framed. He, one of the most obscure men among the siguers, takes office as the liegeman of the reactionary party, with whom he is now associated, and is claimed as such by the *Public* and *Pays*. It is quite a mistake to describe the present ministry as a ministry of transition. It is as definitive as any ministry can be under present circumstances, and represents pure imperialism as opposed to the government of the country by the country, which was called for by the interpellations. M. Rouher, of whom the present ministry is merely the "small change," boasts in his organ, the *Public*, to-night, that the *Tiers Parti* is crushed. "It died on the day when it attempted to live."

M. Rouher's appointment as permanent President of the Senate will be signed to-morrow, and you will see, as I have already told you, that the tactics of the Government are to make the best for the next six years of the present majority in the Chamber, albeit not so large as in the last, and then to say that the message is fairly carried out, and that the Government is parliamentary because it acts in consort with "the majority." This is the be-all and end-all of the policy which M. Rouher has induced the Emperor to accept. All the politically important offices in the Government remain in the old hands. M. de Forcade la Roquette, who was Minister of the Interior during the late elections (and not, as mistakenly said in yesterday's *Times*, now newly appointed to that place), will continue to represent and defend fraud, intimidation, and corruption in the conduct of elections; ruinous standing armies and perpetual rumors of war are personated by Marshal Niel and his colleague, Admiral de Genouilly, Minister of Marine; and extravagance and frequent loans have an able and unscrupulous advocate in M. Magne. If the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs means anything, it is that he leans to Rome somewhat more than the Marquis de Lavalette; he is brother to the Archbishop of Bourges, and his suspected ultramontanism may be useful in rallying some votes of the majority. M. Duvergier, the Minister of Justice, a mere lawyer, as I said yesterday, is seventy-seven years old. M. Alfred Le Roux, fifty-four years old, is a member of the old majority, who has steadily voted against every liberal measure for the last twelve years. The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, now madeMinister presiding over the Council of State, is an old and docile Imperialist. I do not suppose anybody will be found to pretend that this Ministry is a liberal one. M. Drury will, I believe, be made a Senator and Inspector-General of Public Instruction.

SPAIN.

The New Cabinet and How its Selection was Brought About.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows, under date of July 14:—

After a week of extraordinary efforts General Prim last evening succeeded in forming hi second Ministry, his first having lasted little more than a fortnight. The collapse of the latter was brought about more particularly by Senor Don Martin de Herrera, who succeeded Senor Romero Ortiz as Minister of Grace and Justice, and who had not been many days in office ere he issued his famous circular enjoining the judges and magistrates "to be very strict in castigating all aspirations contrary to the form of government established by the constitution, be they Isabelline, Carlistic, or republican." This set the republicans by the ears, and led to unpleasant recriminations in the Cortes; at the same time that Minister Sagasta also incurred their wrath for his circular to the civil and military governors, ordering them to "put down all public meetings and open-air demonstrations which were accompanied by music and banners bearing inscriptions contrary to the monarchy, or where cries were given for any other form of government." But on Sunday, the 4th instant, Minister Herrera published a circular in the *Gazette* assuming to the Minister of Grace and Justice certain functions which by the constitution were to belong to the Cortes, viz., the laying down of the basis of qualification and promotion in the judicial career. This circular created a storm of indignation throughout the country. Madrid was greatly excited. Several meetings of the various factions of the majority were held, at which resolutions were passed to propose a vote of censure on Senor Herrera. This, be it remembered, came not from the republicans at all, but from the Ministerial side of the house. When the sentiments thus expressed reached Prim's ears, he scarcely knew how to act. The circular in question had been passed by the Ministers in full council, though doubtless without much reflection or consideration. Prim hesitated between disowning the circular and disowning the Minister. Herrera found a friend in Topete, who in the very same *Gazette* had, as interim Colonial Minister, issued a similar decree respecting judicial appointments in the colonies. Both, be it remarked, are Unionistas. Topete urged upon Prim that a vote of censure upon Herrera was a vote of censure upon the whole Ministry, inasmuch as they were all equally responsible for the circular; at any rate, he (Topete) intended to assume the responsibility himself, and to stand or fall by the vote. Thus matters came to a head—Prim having first to persuade Herrera to resign, but without success. A most animated debate ensued on the vote of censure. It was rendered very serious by Senor Martos, the leader of the Democrats, "splitting" with the Progresistas on the subject. Ultimately, the vote of censure was thrown out by 144 to 95; but the Cabinet was broken up subsequently by the resignation of Herrera and Figuerola. Ever since then Prim has been attempting a reconstruction, but he has seemed to meet with ill success wherever he turned. He wished Senor Martos to join him, but the latter persistently refused. At last he has reconstructed his Ministry, but in a way which seems scarcely likely to be more successful than before, for he has introduced very little new blood. Presidency has introduced very little new blood. Presidency has introduced very little new blood. Presidency

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

JUSTICE TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a coincidence which will strike every observer of the politics of more than one nation, that at the very moment when Mr. Gladstone has carried through in triumph, and with undiminished majorities, his Irish Church bill, another Fenian invasion of Canada gets on foot. That bill was trumpeted up and down all England as a great liberal measure which would vindicate the capacity of the Liberal party to do what the Tory party had never done—satisfy England and appease Ireland. Ireland is unappeased. The cry was raised and the elections were carried with it—"Justice to Ireland." Unhindered by the Lords, Mr. Gladstone has administered to Ireland his "justice;" members disperse to their summer shooting or to the Continent; a near prorogation is announced; but before the painters and the charwomen take possession of the House of Commons, or even Mr. Gladstone can get away for his vacation, the old spectre rises, stern of lineament and gaunt—of discontented Ireland—beckoning the Ireland that has crossed the seas, as the spectre of the Brocken beckons to its other self, on to another invasion of Canada.

This invasion may succeed, or it may fail. It may soon be attempted or be postponed. It may be repressed by the warning voice or by the preventive arm of General Grant's administration; but, whatever happens or is likely to happen (and we know nothing more of the matter than Minister Thornton has already told to Lord Clarendon), is it not now plain to Mr. Gladstone that he cannot well or wisely defer what he has postponed for his "Justice to Ireland," namely, Justice to the United States?

Mr. Gladstone understands as well as every publicist on this side the water that Mr. Sumner's conception of justice to the United States is but his own. However it may have suited the surface irritation of our people to hear such extravagance uttered by some one who could command a hearing in England, it did not satisfy the latent and strong sense of justice which is the best part of the American character. That sense of justice would as little be satisfied by preposterous demands upon Great Britain for having proclaimed a neutrality which it was her right to proclaim, as it is with the wrong and the damage of an imperfect neutrality which, to her shame, she inflicted upon us. But that sense of justice will not be satisfied with nothing, nor will it be satisfied with anything which is long postponed. Permitting time to elapse may, indeed, make reparation for the wrongs done us in the Alabama and kindred cases much easier for Great Britain to offer; but the misfortune is that *pari passu* her reputation will be deprived of its profitable uses to herself or us.

Several months ago, the *World* suggested the sending to Washington of a special and distinguished embassy, headed by some Liberal like the Duke of Argyll, eminent in his own country, and known to us for a better friend of ours than Mr. Gladstone himself was, in the dark days of the Republic—an embassy to be charged with the renewal of negotiations on this and every outstanding difficulty. In our judgment, that may still be commended to Mr. Gladstone as a felicitous inauguration of a mission sufficiently difficult in its essentials to require every ancillary help.

Several weeks ago, the *World* contributed to the discussion of the Alabama question some suggestions as to the maxima of England's concessions and the minima of the United States' demands, which, on further reflection, appear to us no less pertinent now than then.

These suggestions, more fortunate than Mr. Sumner's speech, which no British journal republished, were given circulation in one of the most popular English journals, exceptionally distinguished for its handling of international politics, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and their effect was apparent in the tone of subsequent discussion in the English press. They contributed to the result which Senator Grimes in good part accomplished by his letter to the London *Times*—the exhibition of the real backing, or rather the lack of it, to Senator Sumner's speech. They contributed still more to deepen the impression which not even Senator Sumner's speech made too distinctly—the impression of our profound resentment of England's violation of that neutrality which was our right and her duty—the settled determination of the people of the United States in both of their political parties to receive the *amende honorable* in any diplomatic but explicit form, payment *en bloc* of some stipulated sum for the Alabama's damage done through that defective neutrality, and fair negotiation upon other claims on either side.

The Duke of Argyll, conducting such an embassy, might insure to it the most cordial reception from the Senate and the Executive, and good-will from all classes of people; he might assure to its negotiations an easy success, and restore at once to these two English-speaking peoples "a smiling and unforced accord" that would be the best possible preparation even for real justice and a lasting peace to Ireland—by some such frank and friendly admission of and apology for the wrong done us in the case of the Alabama, at the outset—say in the diplomatic note renewing negotiation—as has been irresponsibly made by numberless leading men of Great Britain in the government and in the press.

Mr. Gladstone puts in peril the peace of the two countries by leaving open and exposed to the chapter of accidents and the nologic of events these our unredressed grievances. We have no desire to see England humiliated. She has in her day fought a good fight for civil, religious, and individual liberty, and the blessings of her victories form no small part of our inheritance. The ties which unite us have been the staple of the festive eloquence of our stump, even when we have been celebrating the anniversary of the day of our independence of her. Indeed, the strength of those ties as well as the magnanimity of the people of the United States, though it come from conscious strength, is witnessed to-day by the patience with which they have waited and still wait for the justice which is their demanded right. But how long?

We were divided and weak, and England was strong, when she gave our Government but seven short days in which to disclaim and reverse the action of a single naval officer who had seized the Trent, and to restore the captured Rebel ambassadors. Her demand for reparation was instant, peremptory, and imperious, though the rightfulness of Wilkes, capture of Mason and Slidell was maintained by lawyers of the highest distinction, and though the justice of her demand was not all unquestionable if finally admitted. England's conduct in the Alabama case was the responsible conduct, not of a single officer off upon the high seas, but of a ministry charged with the government, charged with the maintenance of the perfect neutrality declared in the Queen's proclamation, charged with the execution not merely of a domestic law, but with the fulfilment of an international obligation perfect if no law existed. The justice of our demand, or at least the wrong done us, in the case of the Alabama, has lately been admitted by the leaders of both parties, though disputed once, and it is universally conceded by the English press. Our demand for reparation has been steadily and continuously made. It survives the failures of protocols and the rejection of treaties. It is not, like England's, hastily, peremptorily, and imperiously made; yet the wrong which has been done us is perfectly understood by every American, and the spirit which will not leave it unredressed is quite as firm as if ours were a seven-day demand.

Will Mr. Gladstone soon betake himself to plans of "Justice to the United States?"

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

For the first time in the Virginia contest, the Wells section of the Republican party has gained a moral advantage over the supporters of the Governor-elect. It has exhibited itself in the attitude of a section anxious for the restoration of cordial party relations with the Republicans from whom it separated in the election. It has taken the first step towards reconciliation and reunion. And the chairman of the Walker Committee has erred in not responding cordially and affirmatively to the proposition submitted by the executive of the Wells organization.

The Republicans of Virginia are divided, and the question to be answered is, Shall the division continue, or shall it be healed, and party unity restored, now that the exciting causes of mischief have passed away? Nothing can be gained by belittling the differences, or by pretensions to superior orthodoxy on either side. That which challenges attention is the fact of division, the responsibility for which must be borne quite as much by those who perpetuate it as by those with whom it originated. It began with the Walker Republicans, and they can scarcely afford to assume the odium incident to its continuance.

In the first instance, as this journal has steadily maintained, Mr. Walker and his Republican friends were justified in protesting against, and in striving to defeat, the nomination of Wells and his associates on a proscriptive platform. There could be no genuine reconstruction if the State Constitution were ratified in the form adopted by the convention. And when the adherents of Wells constructed a ticket involving the ratification of the Constitution in its entirety, test oath, disfranchisement and all, a second Republican nomination became a necessity. The election of Walker was the result—an election all the more satisfactory because effected on a platform in harmony with the known views of the President and the conciliatory policy of the Republican party in other States. The gratification afforded by the event has been strengthened by the judicious declarations of the successful candidate. He has availed himself of more than one opportunity to assert the agreement of his purposes with those of the administration. He has avowed a determination to adhere to its policy, and to uphold in good faith the results of reconstruction, regardless of the efforts of the former enemies of both. By adopting this course he dispelled many fears, and awakened a friendly interest in his future as Governor of the State. Whatever confidence he has excited has, however, been predicated upon the supposition that he will act in harmony with the Republican party. He cannot claim identification with the administration and at the same time cultivate fellowship with its active opponents. His title to the support of the party whose policy he professes to approve will become invalid the moment he proves indifferent to the guarantees of its endurance, which only Republican unity can afford.

The ground gained by Walker since the election was gained at the expense of Wells and his adherents. Wrong in the construction of their platform, wrong in the position assumed during the canvass, the leading friends of Wells put themselves still further in the wrong, first by impugning the popular verdict, next by threatening its reversal on the floor of Congress. Their action in this respect seemed to reveal an intolerant factiousness, which made us more grateful for their defeat. But wiser counsels have within the last few days prevailed. The newspaper exponent of the defeated ticket, yielding perhaps to the almost unanimous judgment of the party throughout the country in favor of Walker, suddenly modified its tone, and in a quiet way accepted the situation. It became evident not only that there would be no further factious opposition on the part of the Wells men, but that they were preparing to abandon their separate organization and consolidate anew with those from whom they had been temporarily separated.

This purpose, prudent and honorable, as itseems to us, had expression in the letter addressed by John W. Jenkins, Chairman of the Wells Committee, to Dr. Gilmer, Chairman of the Walker Committee. In this communication Mr. Jenkins attributed the division to difference of opinion as to men rather than any substantial variance as to principles. Believing, as most of us do, that the future prosperity of the State depends upon the organization of its government "in harmony with the administration of General Grant and the policy of the Congress of the United States and the great Republican party of the country," he suggests the propriety of uniting the two wings of the Republican party, "and establishing a liberal Republican organization, in whose ranks all who really love the Union may join, whether they may have been buttoned in the grey or the blue." With the view of effecting this consolidation, he proposes practical measures, and invites the concurrent action of the other committee. All this is admirable. The object sought is as creditable as the temper in which it is approached. And speaking in behalf of more than a hundred thousand Republican voters, the weight attaching to Mr. Jenkins' proposition cannot be questioned.

Dr. Gilmer's response, we regret to say, is much less satisfactory. Ignoring the hundred thousand voters for Wells, every one of whom is a Republican, he "cannot admit that the party is divided!" He insists "that the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal." He alludes to the indorsement of Republican principles by the white men of the State, and complacently invites the Wells wing to swell their ranks without more ado. We cannot applaud the attitude thus assumed by Dr. Gilmer. It is in effect a rejection of the proposition submitted to him—a proposition, be it remembered, for a reunion of two sections of Republicans, and the formation of a "liberal Republican organization," the policy of Congress and the national administration being, as we understand it, the basis. What is the inference? Are we to conclude that the Walker Republicans prefer dependence upon Democratic support to the support which a reunited Republican party would assure? Do they propose to conduct the State government without reference to the future of the party, on the hypothesis that the majority that elected Walker may be relied upon to carry other elections! If this is the meaning of Dr. Gilmer's reply, we fear that it bodes only evil. For the permanent division of the Republican party implies, in the end, the triumph of its opponents; and in the interim it involves antagonism where unity is desirable, and a series of coalitions in and out of the Legislature, as demoralizing as they are dangerous.

Mr. Walker owes to himself, to the Republicans who sustain him, and to the administration with which he claims affinity, some better treatment of the Wells overture than has yet been accorded to it. He ought not to forget that the course before him and his State is still beset with difficulties, which will probably be aggravated or abated in proportion to the good faith with which he and his friends act towards the Republican party.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Co-operative workingmen in England have lately turned their attention to the manufacture of cotton, flour, iron railings, and wire-work, files, lithographs, etc., with success, and have even bent their energies upon coal mining with excellent results. The system of co-operation in its numerous characters demands an immense amount of printing, to supply which industrial partnership printing concerns have been introduced. They are found to yield handsomely, furnish steady employment to shareholders, and additional encouragement in *pro rata* dividends. The best partnerships of industry—those which seem to produce the most satisfactory results to the members in common—are often small. They differ widely from the ordinary system, being social and not in the least niggardly, place the co-operator on a footing of independence, and elevate him to a point of dignity above the caprises and brutality of foremen and directors. No arbitrary will can enter a co-operative manufactory. The existence of tradesmen is too often made miserable in ontside manufactories through the unreasonable and brutal assaults upon them by insolent foremen who ingratiate themselves with their masters by urging, driving, and brutalizing their men. There is, perhaps, no more prevailing misfortune to which poor workingmen are subjected than this. Denied the right of a hearing should they attempt to complain, not independent enough to leave and search work elsewhere, and too much the lovers of peace and morality to avenge themselves by open retaliation, millions of mechanics are thus ground down. What are the tendencies of such a deformed state of things? They are, first: to stereotype impressions of revolt and loathing against labor itself. They operate most forcibly upon the most valuable class—that which possesses keen susceptibility and genius. Another class is aroused to remonstrance, made effectual by means of Trades Unions, one fundamental aim of which is, in England, to compel masters to accord a fair hearing to all similar grievances, and, by a secret and shrewd system of manipulations, to effect the discharge and humiliation of obnoxious tyrants. Great strikes, with all their wasteful concomitants of stagnation in trade, and famine among families, often originate in the brutality of a foreman. But most important of all are their tendencies to create industrial partnerships. In Sheffield the file masters once sought to humiliate a file cutters' union by employing a set of these obnoxious foremen. The union being too weak to cope with so formidable an organization, and disgusted with the unpleasant treatment it was forced to suffer, called a meeting, turned its funds into an industrial partnership scheme, appropriated $68,000, and in due time created and registered the "Society of the Sheffield File Cutters," which has, since its foundation in 1864, attained an annual sale of $47,600. Co-operation and trades unionism are thus made to blend their interests for the common object of *pro rata* dividends, certainty in position, and protection from the tyranny of superiors.

Industrial partnerships have already undergone the severest tests, and have proved themselves in most instances sound and practicable. In the manufacture of flour Rochdale has taken the initiative, and its noble mills are grinding 560,000 pounds of flour weekly. These mills, driven by steam, work 16 run of stone, and cost co-operators nearly $100,000 before they reached a paying basis. At Sowerby Bridge is another extensive co-operative flouring mill, which is considered a model of system. In Halifax 2298 persons own a mill, the cost of which $72,800, and the total receipts of which for last year were $119,000. It has 18 run of stone, is driven by two fine beam engines of 80 horse-power each, and is considered one of the finest and most successful specimens of industrial partnership in the world. Mr. John Holmes, who conducted a large co-operative mill in Leeds, has published a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of co-operation in figures. He was, by means of sure sales, the disuse of carting, the wholesale purchase of wheat, and the displacement of manual labor by machinery, enabled to reduce the working expenses three per cent. below those of the great Glasgow mills in Scotland, which were considered the most economically conducted of any flouring establishment in Great Britain.

There are numerous co-operative cotton factories—such as the Cobden Memorial Mills, the Halifax Weaving Mills, etc.—all of which have reduced the system of production down to the nicest science. The manner of creating an industrial partnership is simple, and may be imitated by any body of artisans in this country. A number of working people, consisting of say 500 weavers, spinners, machinists, carpenters, laborers, etc., join together and adopt certain rules, which they themselves have drawn up and approved. Each individual subscribes for one or more $500 shares, according as he is able to spare out of his earnings. These shares are payable in instalments of fifty cents a share weekly. When the society has thus received a fund of about $5000, sufficient to warrant a beginning, the erection of a cotton factory is begun, and the business of building and furnishing it often affords excellent work for the co-operatives themselves. Thus encouraged, they keep on paying their weekly subscriptions until the mill is completed. Often a sum equivalent to the funds thus subscribed is borrowed, the creditor having security on the property. The object of this is to hasten the completion of the work. As soon as the mill is finished and set in operation, the receipts begin to reimburse the members for the money thus subscribed, beside giving nearly all employment for life. Here begins an era of independence and thrift for which many a non-co-operating workingman vainly sighs and longs a lifetime. The system of co-operation in industrial partnerships is the only means of effecting a just and pure distribution of labor's yield. All the surplus or profit accruing from such manufacture which ordinarily streams into the hands of single proprietors, producing inordinate wealth and pride, is divided, *pro rata*, at regular intervals, and the masses receive an encouragement, protection, and power of redress unknown to the prevailing usages of industrial management.

HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS—ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A thoughtful antiquarian has said that the tendency of families, whose founders were great or brilliant, is to dwindle and fade when exposed to the storms and heats of a long series of years. In a recent attempt to test this theory by a reference to the British House of Peers, we by no means meant to insinuate that family decadence was peculiar to Englishmen, or to an assembly of hereditary legislators.

Among the wild projects afloat at the close of our Revolutionary war was a plan to make the United States Senate an hereditary body. If this notion had been reduced to practice, Washington, Adams, and Jay would have been provided for by making them President, Vice-President, and Chief Justice respectively. To have filled the twenty or thirty Senatorial seats, resort would of course have been had to conspicuous actors in the great drama of the Revolution. The army would have furnished Knox, Schuyler, Greene, Hamilton, and Gates; and had the current set strongly in that direction, it might have swept in Light-horse Harry, Swamp-Fox Marion, Old Put, and Mad Anthony Wayne.

From the civil ranks New England would have supplied Sherman, Hancock, Ellsworth, and George Cabot; the Middle States, Franklin, Rufus King, Burr, Carroll of Carrollton, and Robert Morris; while the South might have contributed Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the two Pinckneys of South Carolina, both of whom were run for the Presidency by the Federalists, and Madison, called the father of the Constitution.

Following the English example, the twenty years immediately succeeding the adoption of the Constitution would have seen some fresh blood infused into our republican House of Lords. In New England, Pickering, Fisher, Ames, and Samuel Dexter could not have been overlooked: and the Middle States would have doubtless secured baronial honors for Gallatin, Gouverneur Morris, Kent, and Samuel Smith of Maryland, who served nearly forty years in Congress, and whom Benton pronounced one of the wisest of American statesmen. The South would have obtained coronets for Monroe, Marshall, Gaillard, who was President *pro tem.* of the Senate for fifteen years, and Farmer Giles, the idol of Jefferson; while the West, then rising into notice, might have been content with John Breckinridge, the founder of the Kentucky family, and Joseph Anderson, whom Tennessee kept in the Senate from 1798 to 1815.

During the next period of twenty years, from the inauguration of Madison in 1809 to the advent of Jackson in 1829, more fresh blood would have been needed, not only to keep up the vigor of the Senate, but to keep pace with the increasing number of States. In allotting lordly escutcheons east of the Hudson, John Quincy Adams, Webster, the classic Everett, John Holmes, as a reward for services rendered to Maine in the Missouri struggle, and Jeremiah Mason, who served New Hampshire in the Senate, who successfully defended the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery for murder, and whom Webster pronounced the greatest lawyer of his acquaintance, must have been made recipients.

In the Middle States we should have had De Witt Clinton; Decatur, our chief naval hero; William Pinkney, the eloquent lawyer and accomplished diplomat; Wirt, and Van Buren; and the South would have received titles for Calhoun, Crawford, Macon, Mr. Speaker Cheves, and General Scott, the hero of Chippewa. The West would have bestowed her honors upon Jackson, Clay, and Benton, and, the country being hard up for military chieftains, very likely upon General Harrison, whom the Democrats used to call by the fond name of "Granny," and upon Colonel Dick Johnson, who was at one time charged, though we think unjustly, with having cut short the earthly career of Tecumseh.

We will not come down any later, lest we tread on delicate ground. The fifty or sixty names we have presented were, in their several eras, vocations, sections, and parties, the most eminent and conspicuous in the country. Omitting three or four obvious exceptions, which will occur to every reader, and without reference to original members that would have been added to the Senatorial rolls since the commencement of Jackson's administration, we ask what sort of an Upper House should we have had to-day if its chairs were filled with the first-born heirs of the great historic characters we have enumerated? With three or four exceptions, the descendants of those distinguished men are so obscure and uninfluential that, in regard to most of them, even well-informed persons hardly know whether there are any such descendants or not.

When brought home to ourselves, and viewed in the light of our American experience, this system of a hereditary Senate appears exquisitely absurd. Is there any reason why it should work less absurdly in England? In a word, if "blood will tell," why doesn't it?

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolpho, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Pronis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
253 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parler Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE ATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 25 30t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSKY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON.
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Elegantly fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties or visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGE
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to
H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. (6 28 1m) FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISONNETTE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIRNER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 23 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8:30 A. M. } DUE { 12:19 P. M.
2:00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6:12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3
{ Excursion Tickets.....4
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGENIA HOUSE
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE, combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Spring, Box No. 170.
6 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL, always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 5 1m CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

POTTSVILLE.

Payment of the Miners—Over a Million Dollars Required—Strikes and Their Probable Causes—Are the Coal Operators Interested in Getting Them Up?—The Schuylkill Valley—The Scenery—The People of Pottsville—Hospitality—Improvements—Trinity Church—Democratic Convention, Etc. Etc. Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 2, 1869.

This week looks as though it was to be another spell of vexation and trouble in this locality. At no time since the discovery of the anthracite coal beds in this region has there been so much mined and shipped as in the past month, and now that the hour for paying off the miners is drawing near, the operators are looking out for the most favorable locality whereat they may be enabled to draw sufficient funds to meet all the demands that may be made upon them. The mere fact that the miners and others engaged in the coal operations in this region are to be paid off is of little import to those who are unacquainted with the locality, or who mingle no more in the "black diamond" trade than to consume a few tons during the winter season; and yet when I state that the combined cash on hand of all the banks in the city of Philadelphia put together is probably but little more than enough to meet the demand, I make a statement which carries with it an air of improbability, and yet it is a literal fact.

Over one million and a quarter dollars will be necessary to pay off all the employes of the different collieries, during the coming week, in Schuylkill county alone. A consideration o this fact will give the reader some idea of the amount of money invested and in course of use in the great coal-bearing State of Pennsylvania. It certainly cannot fall short of thirty millions a month when all the collieries are in active operation.

With this immense amount of money passing through the hands of the capitalists, with this most potent lever of power, it is a little surprising that the people who depend upon the coal fields to carry on their business should be in the hands of the miners, and yet such is the veritable truth of the matter, as the frequent "strikes" will testify. This month a year ago, the miners struck for eight hours' labor and ten hours' pay. The market was glutted with coal, and the result was that the operators cared as little for the "strike" as men could; and, in fact, in some cases actually advised the miners to continue on the "strike." The miners accepted the advice, and the result was that by the time they were ready to go to work coal had become scarce and prices had advanced. This was what the operators desired, and, for once, they were suited. Some time in May last the miners again went out on a "strike," and kept it up until a few weeks since, at which time all the shafts were again worked, except those in that part known as the Scranton region. Here the miners generously permitted the pumps to be kept going, that the mines might be clear of water, but refused to cut any more coal until the operators acceded to their demands. Their demands were of so modest a character, that one is surprised to learn that the operators didn't fall into the proffered terms immediately. All they wanted was an advance in wages, and that the operators should cease selling their coal at auction. This is another evidence of the powerless condition of those who are masters but in name. That the men should ask for an advance in wages is nothing particularly alarming or strange; but when they commence to dictate as to how the coal, for which they are paid all they ask, shall be disposed of, a train of thought is suggested, which, if traced along all its various windings, may solve the problem. Competition is one of the greatest incentives to brisk trade. We find it in all callings, and the coal trade is certainly no exception. Quite the contrary, in fact, for if the truth be known there is scarcely any mercantile business on this continent wherein there is more rivalry than in the mining and shipping of coal. There are great and small concerns. Concerns where the capital is large, and where the operators can afford to await the most auspicious time to place their coal in the market. Concerns where the capital is limited, and each ton mined must be forwarded to market and turned into money in the shortest possible time, or the concern fails for want of capital. I do not say this is the case, but I presume it is fair for us to suppose tha there are just such cases in the coal business as there are in all other businesses; and this calls us again to the main point, namely, the miners asking that coal shall not be disposed of at auction. As auction sales of coal generally amount to many thousands of tons, does it not look as though the little concerns were advising the miners to make the demands they do, that the market may not become glutted, and they forced to hold their coal or sell at a reduced figure? To me it looks both possible and probable, and I think a proper investigation of the matter would in all probability develop the correctness of my views. Of course, the operators will scout the idea; and why shouldn't they, since it is against them?

Coal at the mines is worth $4·75 per ton, and to-day the Reading Railroad adds fifty cents per ton to its freight charges, so you see that the probability is that before Christmas shall have come Philadelphia will pay in the neighborhood of $10 per ton for every ton consumed.

The following dialogue, from an old story, will no doubt be *apropos* next winter. The parties concerned are supposed to be engaged in the retail coal business, in a very small way:—

"Sammy, is it cold?"

"Werry cold, dad."

"Freezin', Sammy?"

"Freezin' hard, dad."

"Add another penny to the price of coal per bucket, Sammy—Lord help the poor!"

But few people outside of those actively engaged in the coal trade are at all familiar with its ins and outs, and therefore we who live so distant from the mines must expect to pay the piper, while the miners and operators do the dancing at their own good leisure.

Having treated of the "pleasures" of the coal trade, it is nothing more than proper, at this season, when everybody is hunting for a cool spot, for me to say a few words for the Schuylkill Valley. Darting out of the west end of Columbia bridge, the traveller, ensconced in most elegant and easy cars (the Reading passenger cars are *par excellence*) is ushered into the beautiful and romantic valley of the Schuylkill, and for the next four hours or so is whirled along at a lightning pace through a country rich in all the beauties of nature, and captivating to the eye and senses. On every side, high mountains clad in their verdure robes of summer, or broad fields stocked with golden grain, meet the eye. Lost for a moment in the contemplation of some pleasing landscape, when bang! you dart into a tunnel, the next moment to emerge and dart forward on the other side of the limpid river, which flows along almost within your reach. And thus you go, first round some awe-inspiring precipice, and then gliding along the borders of some peaceful meadow, until at length, before you know exactly where you are, Pottsville is reached and you are ready for the bath-tub and clothes-brush. Such, I presume, is the usual experience of all who try "riding on the rail" in summer time. Once landed in the "Mountain City" your troubles are over, for certainly no more generous and hospitable people exist in the whole length of our broad land. Everybody looks jolly. The old men hail you in a jolly style; jollity beams from the faces of the dames, and the jolliest of smiles wrinkle the fair cheeks of the maids, and almost make a bachelor wish, in the language of Rip, that he hadn't "swore off." But there isn't much time for a visitor to wish anything in Pottsville. No, he must have this, or see that, and so it goes from the hour of his arrival until that of his departure. Cool? Why you can sleep with a pair of blankets on you every night; fire in my room has been offered, but it being August, I declined—no other reason in the world, I assure you.

From the situation of Pottsville, I'm inclined to think that the men who laid it out never dreamed that it would ever rise to its present proportions, else, perhaps, they *might* have selected some other place. I emphasize the word "might," because I fail to see any other spot larger than the present location among the mountains, although I have examined the topography of the country most minutely. Improvement is the order of the day. No mean-looking hovels, but fine large stone and brick edifices, of the most modern and fashionable styles, are going up in different quarters. Centre avenue, just at the base of the Sharpe Mountain, opened but a year or so ago, is now ornamented by some of the finest dwellings in the country, and the march of improvement is still onward; I might also add upwards, for the houses are gradually but surely creeping up the mountain-sides, and in a few years where now stands the laurel bushes will be found the stately mansion. It speaks well for the enterprise of the people, and surely none are prouder of it than themselves.

The people claim that they are "country people;" in fact, I am assured by the most charming young ladies, dressed in the latest fashions, with benders "as big as the biggest," that they and all their companions are country girls. Well, perhaps they are, but they most certainly deceive their looks. Yesterday being Sunday, I stopped in at Trinity, which is presided over by the Rev. W. P. Lewis. Trinity is high toned, and the congregation was very large. The music of the church is rendered by a fine choir, and, all together, the church is one of the most pleasant and agreeable it has ever been our privilege to visit.

I am fully aware of the fact that it is dashing from the sublime to the ridiculous, but my letter would not be complete were I to avoid mentioning the Democratic Convention, which is assembling at the Court House at the moment I am writing. Schuylkill, like its sister Berks, continues to vote for "Chackson" on every Presidential election, and the result is that she generally gives from nine to twelve hundred Democratic majority. This fact makes the scramble for the nomination to different offices most exciting, because the nomination is equivalent to an election. For the position of Assemblyman there are no less than eighteen candidates, each one feeling that *he* is to be nominated. The applicants for the other offices are equally as numerous and equally as sanguine. The delegates have been warmed with copious draughts of benzine, and the candidates are as affectionate as little children. I see them everywhere, and lively times are looked for. The borough of Pottsville, as also most of the important towns in the county, are Republican, but not strong enough to overbalance the county.

A word more, and I am done. Picking up the *Standard* (Democratic), I find that the editor states that his correspondent "Index" has failed to write his usual letter to that paper. Now I have no objections to this gentleman writing, but I do hope that in future he will select some other cognomen. Smith, Jones, Copper, Muggins, or Ink Jerker, or anything but "Index." My friend, a word in your private ear:—"Index" is the legitimate property of another man. He cherishes it as he would his own character, and he don't like to have it hung to some other man's kite, particularly when that kite is held by a Democratic string. "Index" (the real simon-pure) isn't held by anything but what is right and just, and he most positively objects to any man stealing his robes to serve the devil in. Now don't do it any more! INDEX.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon the money stolen from the United States Arsenal was found under peculiar circumstances. Acting Chief of the Detectives, Mr. Franklin, first ordered an examination of the water-closets, and this led to the finding of a key which would open the safe from which the money was taken. This, however, gave no clue to the detectives, and further steps were required to be made in the course of their investigation. Detectives Gordon, Lukens, and Tryon were, among other places, sent into the loft over the museum, on the Arsenal ground, and after a careful search they came upon a package, which contained $24,064·44, the amount missing. It was not contained in the official envelope of the Paymaster, but subsequently these regular covers were found in the water-closet. The detectives are still engaged in the effort to discover the party concerned in the robbery.

—James O'Brien, aged twenty-eight years, was thrown from his wagon at Front and Catharine streets, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and badly injured about the back.

—The Guardians of the Poor held their regular meeting yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136⅛.

—President Grant will not visit Saratoga until the 15th instant.

—The Hon. Isaac Toucey was buried at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

—A wall fell in New York yesterday, and fatally injured two boys.

—Shippers at Buffalo are indignant at the high rate of tolls on the canals.

—Hubert Hunt was stabbed to death in Covington, Ky., last night, by a man named Cook.

—Negro societies paraded yesterday in Louisville in celebration of Emancipation Day.

—Six white and two colored apprentices were appointed to the public printing office yesterday.

—Peter Kerr, of the firm of J. J. Clark & Co., was drowned, while bathing at Long Branch, yesterday.

—The village of Moore's Flat, Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire July 31. Loss, $100,000.

—On account of interest alone during the month of July, $14,000,000 was paid out from the Treasury Department.

—The ship Pauline David caught fire yesterday at the Southwest Pass, New Orleans, and was sunk to save her.

—Deputy Sheriff Gregg, who was wounded at the anti-rent riots in New York State lately, died yesterday at Albany.

—One Patrick McCann, on Sunday night, in New York, attempted to drown a lady for repelling his addresses. He is under arrest.

—The Rev. J. P. Linn, charged before an ecclesiastical court at Pittsburg with unministerial indiscretion, was yesterday acquitted.

—One hundred and twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed in St. Louis to build a steamer for direct trade between that city and foreign ports.

—The elections in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, were attended with several rows, and the use of fire arms, but no lives were lost. The Democrats have carried the State.

—The schooner Severne Sterrene sprung a leak, in lat. 23 and long. 86, on July 23. Her captain and crew were picked up in their long boat by a passing vessel, and taken to New Orleans.

—Mr. Roebling's will leaves to his business manager $30,000; to the Widows' Home and Childrens' Home, of Trenton, $15,000 each, and to his widow and each of his children, $100,000 each.

—In consequence of the counterfeits on the $10 greenbacks, described as being nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine note, Secretary Boutwell has ordered a new issue of all figures, and the plates are now being engraved.

—A man named Sterling, owner of a trading-boat, was murdered at Council Bend, Arkansas, on Saturday night, by a negro and a white man, who robbed him on his own boat, and then shot him. Two negroes have been arrested as accessories.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Paraguayan war is at a stand-still.

—Four hundred colored soldiers have been sent to aid the Spanish troops in Nuevitas.

—The Spanish garrison at Puerto Principe have been abundantly supplied with provisions.

—Mr. Valts, a relative of the American Consul at Sagua, Cuba, has been arrested and taken to Havana.

—Skirmishes are reported at Santa Espiritu, Villa Clara, and Trinidad, in all of which, it is said, the Spaniards were successful.

—It is expected that in France the right of Parliamentary initiative will be granted by the Emperor.

—An international exhibition will be held at Turin in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

—A demonstration took place in Limerick, on Sunday, favoring the release of the Fenian prisoners remaining in English prisons.

—In 1871 the Commissioners of the World's Fair, held in London in 1851, propose to hold an exhibition of fine arts and scientific inventions.

THE CANVASSERS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Selection of Canvassers Continued.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, Alderman David Beitler presiding.

The board held an election for canvassers, with the following result:—

THIRD WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Lemuel Selby and James B. Carpenter; Second, James N. Thompson and James Hardy; Third, Ebenezer Scanlan and John K. Cantlin; Fourth, John H. Scott and T. Wood McKinley; Fifth, William Turison and William P. Hamm; Sixth, Henry Wilhelm and Joseph Dougherty; Seventh, Thomas Robson and George Landen; Eighth, Louis Cure and George Fitzgerald; Ninth, James Sinclare and John S. Lammey.

Democrats.—First division, Thomas Graham; Second, George Palmer, Jr.; Third, Jacob McCunen; Fourth, Jas. Payne; Fifth, William Buchanan; Sixth, Jas. Dougherty, Seventh, Thomas Gillespie; Eighth, Peter Monroe; Ninth, James Felloney.

FOURTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, John Roberts and Joseph Roberts; Second, John Purtz and Samuel Rutland; Third, George McMurray and William Lister; Fourth, Charles Steringer and John Hanlon; Fifth, Edward Hardy and Benjamin Thomas; Sixth, Edward Walker, Sr., and Jacob Baugh; Seventh, Allen McArthur and J. C. Allen; Eighth, Michael Woods and W. H. Hutt; Ninth, Hillery Conner and Thomas Carroll; Tenth, Harry Victor and Adam Hill; Eleventh, Joseph Moore and Washington Bladen.

Democrats.—First division, Thomas Ghegan; Second, William Wood; Third, John Melvin; Fourth, Samuel Carson; Fifth, Thomas McClain; Sixth, James Monaghan; Seventh, Patrick Ragan; Eighth, James A. Mathews; Ninth, Abraham Marks; Tenth, Thomas Coffey; Eleventh, Arthur Hughes.

FIFTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, James Markland and Charles Hackett; Second, William E. Murphy and Joseph N. Hackney; Third, Theodore Chandler and Joseph Gerber; Fourth, E. J. Kenny and H. S. Gilbert; Fifth, Edward C. Bonsall and Edmund S. Yard; Sixth, John W. Donnelly and John H. Shaw; Seventh, E. W. Shurtz and William Preston; Eighth, James Boland and Richard Donegan.

Democrats.—First division, Thomas Dillon; Second, John O'Grady; Third, James McShane; Fourth, Alexander E. Eager; Fifth, James Rossiter; Sixth, John Welsh; Seventh, John O'Byrne; Eighth, Richard Brennan.

SIXTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Lewis B. Costa and John W. Rose; Second, Henry Smith. Sr., and Samuel F. Wilson; Third, F. Schmidt and John Curtisson; Fourth, L. H. Martin and John L. Jahraus; Fifth, Isaac H. O'Harra and H. B. Dorscheimer; Sixth, Charles Newkirk and Augustus C. Freas; Seventh, Henry C. Tripple and John Barth; Ninth, Abraham Bowers and Jackson Leidy.

Democrats.—First, John McMakin; Second, John Kennedy; Third, David H. Shourds; Fourth, Joseph Ashburn; Fifth, Thomas Porter; Sixth, Philip Mitton; Seventh, Geo. F. Omerly; Eighth, William M. Teil.

SEVENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, D. M. Matthews and Frederick Wilson; Second, William Johnson and Alexander Russell; Third, James Hebrew and Robert McConnell; Fourth, Joseph Sinex and Adam McCoy; Fifth, Robert Edminston and David Branson; Sixth, William Bunting and Robert Baity; Seventh, William Bell and Thomas Gibson; Eighth, James Foster and William May; Ninth, Stephen D. Shipps and Charles Angerolt; Tenth, John Patterson and Archibald Young; Eleventh, Henry O'Neal and John Clendenning; Twelfth, Joseph Massey and John Miller; Thirteenth, John McClintock and John Kyle; Fourteenth, William Young and Thomas Shaw, Jr.

Democrats.—First division, W. K. Gilbert; Second, John Stevenson; Third, Edw. Ryan; Fourth, George Baird; Fifth, Frank Rogers; Sixth, Michael McGrath; Seventh, William Pierce; Eighth, John Keating; Ninth William J. Hill; Tenth, John Mulligan; Eleventh, Joseph Bennison; Twelfth, A. M. Dolan; Thirteenth, Richard McCunney; Fourteenth, John Hefferen.

Adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The List of Properties Sold by the Sheriff.

Among the properties sold yesterday afternoon at the monthly Sheriff's sales were the following, with the prices named:—

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Eighteenth street, 129 feet north of Catharine street, Twenty-sixth ward, 16 feet front, 52 feet 6 inches deep to an alley; mortgage, $1666·67—$2600.

Two-story brick house and lot, north side of Cantrell street, First ward, 141 feet east of Tenth street, 14 feet front, 51 feet deep; ground rent $33—$500.

Two and a half-story double rough-cast stone house, stone stable, and lot, south side of Berks street, between Fredericks and Warnock streets, Twentieth ward, 70 feet front, 100 feet deep—$8700.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, and two three-story brick dwellings on the rear, and lot, northeast side of Germantown road, 80 feet northwest of Norris street, 16 feet front, 54 feet 9½ inches deep—$9250.

Lot, south side of Camilla street, 73 feet 2 inches east of Twelfth street, Second ward; 16 feet front, 47 feet 7 inches deep; ground rent, $60—$1500.

Three-story house and lot, south side of Wallace street, No. 1534; 71 feet of Sixteenth street, 17 feet front, 80 feet deep—$4600.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side of Fulton street, 366 feet northwest of Tulip street, 14 feet front, 51 feet deep—$800.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Camac street, No. 1808, 67 feet 2 inches north of Montgomery avenue—$1000.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Camac street, No. 1812, 99 feet 6 inches north of Montgomery avenue—$1200.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Camac street, No. 1814, 115 feet 8 inches north of Montgomery avenue—$1150.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Camac street, No. 1816, 131 feet 10 inches north of Montgomery avenue—$1150.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Camac street, No. 1824, 196 feet 6 inches north of Montgomery avenue—$1550.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Camac street, No. 1826, 212 feet 8 inches north of Montgomery avenue—$1550.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1869:

Debt bearing coin interest:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	$20,000,000 00	$83,333 33
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	7,022,000 00	29,258 33
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	18,415,000 00	92,075 00
Bonds, Oregon war, 1881, 6 per cent.,	945,000 00	4,725 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	189,317,400 00	946,588 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	514,771,600 00	7,721,574 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	75,000,000 00	375,000 00
Bonds, 10 40s, 5 per cent.,	194,567,300 00	4,053,485 41
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	3,882,500 00	58,237 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	125,561,300 00	1,883,419 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	203,327,250 00	3,049,908 75
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	332,998,950 00	1,654,944 75
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	379,583,450 00	1,897,917 25
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	42,539,350 00	212,696 75
	$2,107,931,300 00	$22,073,213 57
Coupons due May 1 and July 1, 1869, not presented for payment,		770,825 00
Total,		$31,850,038 57

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$50,810,000 00	$1,172,700 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.,	14,000,000 00	35,000 00
	$64,810,000 00	$1,207,700 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest, not yet paid.
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	$6,000 00	$360 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	19,850 00	1,191 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	69,850 00	3,143 25
Bonds, Texas indemnity, 5 per cent.,	242,000 00	12,100 00
Treasury notes, 1 mill to 6 per cent.,	103,314 04	3,072 35
Treasury notes, 5@5½ per cent.,	2,400 00	120 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent.,	3,300 00	198 00
Treasury notes, 3-year 7 3 10 per cent.,	34,750 00	2,535 75
Treasury notes, 1 and 2-year 5 per cent.,	327,772 00	16,388 60
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.,	12,000 00	720 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent.,	2,785,910 00	540,465 59
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.,	184,110 00	7,598 23
Treasury notes, 3 years, 7 3-10 per cent.,	998,500 00	72,890 50
	$4,790,056 04	$660,784 24

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand notes,	$116,719 25
U. S. legal tenders,	356,000,000 00
Postal currency,	31,030,299 87
Fractional currency,	
Gold certificates of deposit,	36,725,840 00
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest,	$423,872,859 12

Recapitulation of debt bearing coin interest:

Bonds at 5 per cent.,	$27,022,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40s,	194,567,300 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent.,	283,677,600 00
5-20 bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,602,664,400 00
Amount outstanding,	$2,107,931,300 00
Interest,	$31,850,038 57

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$51,810,000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest,	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding,	64,810,000 00
Interest,	1,207,700 00

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand and legal tender notes,	$356,116,719 25
Postal and fractional currency,	31,030,299 87
Certificates of gold deposited,	36,725,840 00
Amount outstanding,	423,872,859 12

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Amount outstanding,	$4,790,056 04
Interest,	660,784 24

Total debt:

Principal outstanding,	$2,601,404,215 76
Accrued interest to date and coupons due not presented for payment,	33,718,522 81
Total debt, principal and interest,	$2,635,122,738 57

Amount in Treasury:

Coin belonging to government,	$66,405,770 92
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding,	36,725,840 00
Currency,	23,731,654 29
Sinking fund in United States coin, interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon,	11,932,147 07
Other United States coin, interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon,	15,110,590 00
Total amount in Treasury,	$153,556,002 28
Amount of public debt, less cash, sinking fund, and purchased bonds in the Treasury,	$2,481,566,736 29
Ditto on July 1,	2,489,002,480 58
Decrease of public debt during the past month,	7,435,744 29
Decrease since March 1, 1869,	$43,896,523 72

Bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and branches, interest payable in lawful money:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest, not yet paid.
Union Pacific 6 per cent. bonds,	$26,688,000	$134,168 97
Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division,	6,303,000	31,515 00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad,	1,628,320	8,141 00
Central Pacific Railroad,	2,362,000	5,324 22
Do. do.	22,009,000	109,459 95
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad,	1,600,000	8,000 00
Western Pacific Railroad,	320,000	1,600 00
Totals,	$60,860,320	$298,709 65

Interest paid by the United States,	$4,934,823 54
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.,	1,563,617 36
Balance of interest paid by United States,	3,417,726 36

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, at the close of business on the last day of July, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 58	MOON RISES	0 48
SUN SETS	7 18	HIGH WATER	10 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBORROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Havre	New York	July 24
Bremen	Havre	New York	July 24

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Manlius, Dussant, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, Calbarien, Dallett & Son.

Brig R. Trowbridge, Leighton, Boston, Captain.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, Geo. S. Rophler.

Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay, barques William, Emma C. Richheld; a light barque, unknown; brigs Henry Seavey and Dirigo.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Mexican, Welch, from Troon June 9, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh.

N. G. barque Julie Michels, Dade, 62 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Barque Philena, Davis, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Br. brig Planet, Arey, 3 days from New York, in ballast to John Mason & Co.

Brig Golden Lead, Dow, 7 days from Boston, with ice to order—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, 5 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Gun Rock, Bangs, 16 days from Hillsboro', with plaster to French, Richards & Co.

Schr Florence N. Tower, Perry, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, 5 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. Payne, Rich, 5 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Enterprise, Jefferies, 2 days from Horntown, Va., with corn to Wm. F. Conquest.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Wauponsa, Palmer, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from New York.

Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, from New York.

Schr Jas. Alliderdice, Willetts, from Boston.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Boston.

Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.

Schr G. Wilson, Lloyd, from Boston.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.

BELOW.

Brig Arctic, from Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 2.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. G. Myrick; Kate Westervelt; Mary X.; Frank E.; James; Camilla; T. H. Parks; James McMahon; P. Abbe; and Sarah Elizabeth, all with coal, for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence, at Antwerp 17th ult.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 17th ult.

Ship John Bright, McMullen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.

Barque Lepanto, Bell, for New Bedford, entered out at London 19th ult.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munroe, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.

Barque Gyda, Lovold, hence, at Stettin 15th ult.

Barque William, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th ult.

Barque David Nichols, Wyman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 31st ult.

Barquentine White Cloud, Freeman, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Brig Giles Loring, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Amos M. Roberts, Doak, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 31st ult.

Brig Rudolph, Pedersen, hence, at Falmouth 19th ult.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, Staples, cleared at Portland 30th ult. for Gardiner, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Faveur, Rafu, hence, at Copenhagen 15th ult.

Brig Lena, Fox, hence, at Antwerp 19th ult.

Schr Navita, Ford, hence for Londonderry, N. S., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 30th ult.

Schr A. Lawrence, Ober, hence, at Bangor 30th ult.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence, at Lynn 24th ult.

Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, hence, at Norwich 30th ult.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1106 FRANKFORD Road.

3 9m

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. Business Agent and Treasurer...JOSEPH D. MURPHY

LAST WEEK OF THE BRYANTS. MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, Another change of programme by the world-renowned "BRYANT'S MINSTRELS," More New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, Banjo Solos, and a new burlesque opera, "MRS. LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D." Seats secured from 10 to 3. 8 3 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19tf

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

THE RIVAL FACTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The old Virginia politicians were always famous for their love of abstractions, and their ability to cavil on the ninth part of a hair, and the new men brought into political prominence by the modern course of events seem to have inherited this peculiarity of their predecessors. Under the old system, Virginia was the most steadfast of the Democratic States. The majority was not always large, but it was reliable. Negro suffrage, however, brought into politics a new element that would have secured a steady succession of Republican victories if the Republican leaders had possessed sufficient wisdom, patriotism, and good feeling to avoid divisions, and to present a solid front to their wily adversaries. The registered voters comprised 144,645 white and 118,925 black men. If but one Republican ticket had been placed in the field, nearly every colored voter would have supported it, and, acting in conjunction with the white Republicans, they would have won an easy triumph. The result of the late election strengthens this view. Wells received 101,291 votes, against 119,494 thrown for Walker, and while all the supporters of the former were thorough Republicans, the latter also gained a considerable number of adherents from the same party. The mass of the Walkerites, however, were evidently men of Rebel antecedents. There was not "a red marauder in the land" who did not sustain the Walker ticket. They had two important objects to accomplish—the encouragement of the Republican dissensions, and the exclusion of the proposed clause disfranchising Rebels from the new State Constitution. They have succeeded in both, and they no doubt hope to follow up this success by the speedy establishment of an avowed anti-Republican party.

At this juncture, the Chairman of the Wells Committee, who undoubtedly represents the mass of the Republicans, has requested the Chairman of the Walker Committee to ignore the prevailing dissensions, and to unite in an effort to promote a cordial union of all the Republicans of the State. His overtures were expressed in respectful language, and they appear to have been prompted by a proper spirit. The Chairman of the Walker Committee claims, in reply, that "the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal." This answer indicates that the new Governor and his friends intend to render further service to their Rebel allies in return for their support at the late election. It is folly to claim that the old Virginia Democracy are either dead or thoroughly converted. They are under cover somewhere, and as they cannot have taken shelter behind the entrenchments of the Wells faction, the presumption is that they are making a masked battery of the Walker administration. When the passions engendered by the late campaign have more thoroughly subsided, new overtures may meet with better success. If they do not, Republicanism in Virginia will be slow to recover from the wounds inflicted by its professed friends.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

On Thursday next the election in Tennessee will take place, a Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Legislature to be selected. The contest in this State resembles that in Virginia, both tickets being headed by avowed Republicans. The Republican Convention which assembled in Nashville some months ago to nominate a State ticket, terminated in an old-fashioned Southern row before even a temporary organization had been effected. Colonel William B. Stokes, the present member of Congress from the Third district, subsequently received the nomination for Governor of one faction, composed mainly of the colored delegates; while the remainder set up De Witt C. Senter, a reconstructed Rebel, who had been president of the State Senate when Parson Brownlow vacated the Governor's chair to enter the National Senate, and thereupon became the acting Governor during the remainder of the term for which Brownlow had been elected. Between these two candidates, each claiming to be the regular Republican nominee, a bitter contest has been waged. They have travelled the length and breadth of the State in company, addressing the same audiences in alternation, and abusing each other in terms which are characteristic of the only State in the Union which could bring to the surface simultaneously two such masters of the art of abuse as Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow.

The bulk of the colored population appears to side with Stokes; but Senter has led off a very large proportion of the original opponents of secession, including both Andrew and the Parson, and rallies to his support the entire conservative element. At the Presidential election last November Grant received 56,757 votes, and Seymour 26,311—a majority of 30,446 for the former. Senter will poll the full Seymour vote, and thousands of those who voted for Grant will support him. But, most important of all, the Supreme Court of the State has decided that, as acting Governor, he has the power to remove the commissioners of registration, and to fill their places by persons of his own selection, when in his judgment there is sufficient cause for so doing. Of this power he has made very liberal use, and the new registrars are accused of openly defying the Franchise law by placing on the lists the names of thousands who are disfranchised. In this way the voting population has probably been sufficiently increased to give Senter a decided majority. His supporters earnestly advocate the repeal of the disfranchising laws at present in force; but, while the more reasonable people throughout the country unquestionably sympathize with them in this object, the manner in which they are attempting to ignore the laws while yet in force is, to say the least, one of questionable expediency.

The candidate for Superintendent of Instruction on the Stokes ticket is J. L. McDowell, his opponent being Albert J. Tipton. The standing of the last Legislature was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	80	105
Democrats	..	4	4
Republican majority	25	76	101
Totals	25	84	109

In consequence of the peculiar character of the struggle between the Gubernatorial candidates, the result of the Legislative contest is also involved in doubt. Later advices represent that the Senter leaders fear that the Democrats will serve them an old party trick, and attempt to secure control of the new Legislature, independently of the Senter movement. But in the event of the Senter faction securing a majority of the members, it is understood that Andrew Johnson, who so recently rejoiced at his emancipation from the tyranny of Congress and the cares of office, will present his claims to the seat in the Senate now held by Fowler, the anti-impeacher. The fact that he resides in Eastern Tennessee, from which section comes also the Senatorial Parson, will tend to damage his prospects in no small measure, while the opposition of the old-line Whigs places his chances in still greater jeopardy.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

In England, when they wish to dispose of some professional politician, whom it is not safe to intrust with any responsible office at home, and who refuses to be suppressed, they make him Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Secretary, or give him a berth of some kind in one of the West Indian islands, where it is devoutly hoped that the tropical fever will do for him so that he will be heard of no more. This sort of political banishment is not unknown in this country, but we make consuls out of the rag-tag and bob-tail of our political parties, and send them abroad to represent the great American people in all quarters of the civilized globe. When a fellow becomes too importunate and will not be satisfied without an office of some kind, they make him a consul to get rid of him, and to send him as far away from home as possible, with the sincerest wishes that he may never come back. If it is some great gun in the political world, to whom a home office of value equal to his demands cannot be granted on account of public opinion, he is provided for by a foreign mission, it being supposed that the French, Spaniards, and other benighted foreigners will be obliged to put up with him for fear of a row, and that they will at least treat him politely out of respect for his official position.

It is certain that, with a very few honorable exceptions, our whole diplomatic service is a scandal and discredit to the nation. Men whom the administration would not venture to assign to post offices, or even common clerkships, at home, are considered plenty good enough to represent us abroad, until Europe, Asia, and Africa have been turned into a sort of Botany Bay for the reception of the political criminals of the United States. We sometimes complain that the governments of Europe ship their paupers and criminals to our shores, as the easiest way of getting rid of them; but they might easily retort by pointing to our ministers and diplomatic agents, whom they are obliged to receive and treat like gentlemen.

The United States has arrived at a position when this state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue without national disgrace. The revelations made during the quarrel between Mr. Hale, our late Minister to Spain, and his secretary, ought to bring the blush of shame to every American's cheek, and yet we have endeavored to sustain the well-won reputation of our diplomatic corps by sending out Daniel E. Sickles to succeed Mr. Hale. It is time that this whole Botany Bay system of diplomacy was done away with. We have interests in foreign ports that cannot be trifled with, that require intelligent management, and if we are to expect foreigners to respect us, we will have to send out diplomatic representatives for whom we have ourselves some respect. A reform in this matter has been urged again and again, but the United States Senate is interested in providing for the place hunters under its patronage; and unless the matter is vigorously and persistently urged, there is little hope for improvement. An improvement in our diplomatic service rests in a great measure with the newspapers of the country, and if they advocate it with the proper energy, Congress will be forced, in deference to public opinion, to inaugurate a new state of affairs.

The *Age* expatiates at length upon municipal extravagance, and the magnitude of the sums squandered to reward political favorites. There may be some truth in its statements, but we have no faith in its proposed remedies. A change from Republican to Democratic rule would only intensify existing evils. The Democratic rulers of New York city are unrivalled for extravagance and corruption, and we have no reason to expect better things from the dominance of the favorites of the Philadelphia Democracy. What is needed is that both parties should nominate and elect better men than those usually chosen, and that the whole system of municipal government should be reconstructed on principles that would insure honesty and efficiency in every department. Reforms in some directions have proved entirely successful, and if legislators and councilmen were sincerely anxious to stop stealing, plans could be devised for guarding the public interests at all points.

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

We are a great people. There is no denying that fact, for our orators have dinned it into our ears, every newspaper writer in want of a subject expatiates upon it, and every disrespectful foreigner who would pretend to dispute it would be looked upon with scorn and contempt, even if he did not get his head punched to convince him of the truth of the proposition. We have our weaknesses, however. There are some things for which, as Artemus Ward would say, we have no "fort." There are a few matters in which we generally fail. One of our weak points is monument building; in this we do not, as a general rule, succeed. Most of the monuments that we have managed to complete owe their existence to the exertions of a few energetic and enthusiastic individuals; but the majority of our efforts in that line approximate to failures, in an artistic sense at least. It is tolerably evident that the great American people, whatever their accomplishments in other respects may be, have not as yet developed any very decided genius for monuments.

Opposite to the President's house in Washington there is a structure that resembles a huge factory smoke-stack, or rather that is what it would look like if it were run up to the proposed altitude; for this was intended to be the biggest thing in the monumental line in all creation. It was thought proper that, as Washington was the greatest man that ever lived, he should have the highest monument ever erected to perpetuate his memory. It is lucky for Washington that the perpetuation of his fame does not depend upon the monument, for he would be more than half forgotten by this time.

About twenty years ago the corner-stone of this emblematic smoke-stack was laid with imposing ceremonies, and Daniel Webster delivered an oration, in which he demonstrated in a manner satisfactory to all his auditors the utility of monuments in general and the importance of this one in particular. Somewhat less than one-half of the structure was run up, and then the funds ran out, and for more than ten years it has stood upon the soft ground of the Mall, a disgrace to the nation, an eye-sore to every visitor to the capital, and threatening every day to tumble over by its own weight. The opinion has begun to prevail very generally that the best thing to do with the affair would be to tear it down, and run the risk of having Washington's memory survive in the hearts of his countrymen without any such extraneous aids. Within a few days past, however, the air has been thick with rumors that Mr. William B. Astor has expressed an intention to finish the National Washington Monument at his own expense. Mr. Astor has money enough to undertake the job, and if he should undertake it, it would be a monument for him as well as for Washington. Mr. Astor has not been in the habit of throwing his cash around in very loose manner heretofore, and there is very excellent reason for concluding that he never intended to undertake any such an enterprise as this. The general impression seems to be that it would be a mere waste of money for Mr. Astor, or anybody else, to invest cash in the National Washington Monument, and some of the New York papers are therefore suggesting the propriety of his erecting a Washington monument entirely on his own hook in Central Park.

There is a certain amount of absurdity in this proposition that requires no particular demonstration. If Mr. Astor does intend to erect a Washington monument, he should place it in this city, and there will be no difficulty in his obtaining the intersection of Broad and Market streets for a site, provided he undertakes to do the job in first-rate style. In Central Park it would be in a measure hidden from the world, while at the location we have suggested it would be seen of men and honored accordingly.

However this may be, it is certainly to be hoped that our great national failure at Washington will either be completed by Mr. Astor or some other charitably disposed millionaire, or else torn down and put out of sight as soon as possible. At present it is a standing disgrace to the people of the United States.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has at last solved the grand and perplexing problem of woman's work and woman's wages. Let a woman attire herself in the same rig as a man, discarding all such monstrosities in dress as the Bloomer costume, and going the whole figure in shirt and pantaloons, and she will command the same class of work and the same scale of wages as those of the other sex. This happy solution of the woman's rights question is certainly fortunate. There is but one drawback to it, and that arises in regard to the highly important question as to how the population of the world is to be kept at its present aggregate, without even considering the question of a material increase in numbers. If women are to be completely metamorphosed, casting off all their old habits along with their old clothes, who will attend to the nurture and care of the boys and girls that are to take the places of the present generation of men? And who, we beg leave to inquire of Elizabeth, will attend to the trifling matter of giving birth to another generation, when the present infantile supply is exhausted? When the skilled services of every woman in the land become worth four dollars or more a day, by reason of her donning a shirt and a pair of trousers, the luxury of childish prattle will be placed beyond the reach of men of moderate means.

Of Course.—The farce of a State election was gone through with in Kentucky yesterday, and an overwhelming Democratic victory was the result. In 1861, the only thing that prevented Kentucky from going Democratic, like the rest of the slave-holding States, was the early arrival on her soil of a large force of loyal soldiers. If she had been permitted to follow her Democratic proclivities at that time, she would not have been so intensely Democratic as she is at present.

Gross Injustice.—It is reported that the editor of an Austrian newspaper has been fined five florins, equivalent to $1·75, for proclaiming Andrew Johnson to be "the most corrupt scoundrel in America." In the name of all that is good, bad, and indifferent, what is Austria coming to, and whither is she tending? Franz Joseph, spurred on in the path of liberal reform by his Prime Minister Von Beust, has inaugurated so many startling changes in the administration of his government since the fatal day of Koeniggratz, that Austria is popularly supposed to have become one of the freest nations on the Continent. And now comes the melancholy news that this enterprising journalist has been mulcted in the enormous sum of $1·75 for calling Andrew Johnson "the most corrupt scoundrel in America." The whole fabric of Austrian liberty proves to be as rickety as one of the traditional castles of Spain, and vanishes into the very thinnest sort of air just as its goodly proportions have elicited the admiration and approval of the whole world. The Austrian editor, happily for himself, when attempting to do up Andrew Johnson in a single sentence of less than ten words, drew it very mild; but it must be said that the judge who pronounced sentence upon him was not so dainty. The punishment inflicted was so extravagant in proportion to the enormity of the offense, that there can be no doubt that the Court intended to make an example of the libeller. But then, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, in commenting on this *cause celebre*, the Austrians "cannot be supposed to know Mr. Johnson as we, to our infinite joy and comfort, have known him." Another Koeniggratz is needed to give them the merest taste of liberty.

Signs of the Times.—A large increase in the number of diarrhœal cases in the weekly mortality report, and the coincident phenomena of innumerable peach stones in the gutters of our principal thoroughfares.

THE CHINESE TRADE.

From an "Abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics from 1864 to 1868, published by the Imperial Maritime Customs" of China, we take the following extracts, which present a comparison of the Chinese trade with the United States and Great Britain. The tael is valued at $1·48 United States coin, and the picul is equal to 133 pounds avoirdupois:—

The grand total of the customs revenue of China for the year 1868 was 9,425,656 taels. The two great articles of export from the kingdom are silk and tea, and those of import are opium, of which a quantity to the value of 26,127,869 taels was imported in 1868; cotton goods, of which a quantity to the value of 22,373,056 taels was imported in 1868; woollen goods, of which a quantity to the value of 6,511,514 taels was imported in 1868. The grand total of imports in 1868 was valued at 71,121,213 taels.

The total value of the exports for 1868 was 69,''4,-733 taels. The total value of re-exports was 2,197,421 taels. What portion of this trade is carried on in American vessels is not ascertainable from the tables published by the British Government. To increase our trade, the merchants of this country should have the active co-operation of the Consuls residing in China, and their reports, instead of lying in the pigeon-holes of the Bureau of Commercial Relations for six months after their receipt, should be published, so as to aid in the undertaking.

The bureau is not to be blamed for this, and in many matters where red tape drags its slow length along, the law is the offending thing. Let the law be amended so that the merchants can get the consular reports before the ink becomes faded upon them, and this first step in the way of information may lead to the spread of our commerce and the credit of the country.

ANNUAL TRADE OF CHINA WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Imported from.	*Exported to.*	*Total.*
	Taels.	*Taels.*	*Taels.*
1864			
Great Britain	11,650,758	36,327,556	47,978,314
United States	3,183,021	4,482,859	7,665,880
1865			
Great Britain	12,369,787	37,007,380	49,377,167
United States	482,593	5,864,825	6,347,418
1866			
Great Britain	15,673,297	34,097,259	49,770,547
United States	289,832	6,316,130	6,605,962
1867			
Great Britain	18,880,010	33,367,784	52,197,794
United States	702,683	7,496,318	8,196,001
1868			
Great Britain	24,478,843	42,040,836	66,519,679
United States	833,393	6,582,676	7,416,069

THE TEA TRADE.

Particulars of export for the year ending December 31, 1868, to Great Britain and United States:—

	Congou, piculs.	*Souchong, piculs.*	*Dust, piculs.*	*Mixed, piculs.*	*Pekoe, piculs.*	*Oolong, piculs.*
G. B.	801,994	24,614	9,105	3,898	540	19,798
U. S.	2,517	4,176	316	49	....	50,911
	Scented Caper, piculs.	*Orange Pekoe, piculs.*	*Souchong, piculs.*	*Young Hyson, piculs.*	*Hyson, piculs.*	*Hyson Skin, piculs.*
G. B.	38,775	39,951	....	22,849	8,758	....
U. S.	....	13	1,489	65,947	11,039	225
	Twankay, piculs.	*Imperial, piculs.*	*Gunpowder, piculs.*	*Japan, piculs.*	*Sorts, piculs.*	*Total, piculs.*
G. B.	1,353	8,837	30,571	8,351	99	1,012,493
U. S.	5,819	13,316	20,859	5,540	11,943	194,153

SHIPPING.

	1864. *Vessels Ent'd and Cleared.*	*Tons.*	1865. *Vessels Ent'd and Cleared.*	*Tons.*
American	5,036	2,609,390	4,721	2,645,906
British	7,915	2,862,214	7,798	3,467,980
	1866. *Ves. Ent. and Cl.*	*Tons.*	1867. *Ves. Ent. and Cl.*	*Tons.*	1868. *Ves. Ent. and Cl.*	*Tons.*
Am.	3,602	1,957,687	2,926	1,673,754	3,623	2,237,327
Br.	8,276	3,921,851	7,964	3,711,080	7,165	3,332,092

Central American Exports.—The amount of coffee, sugar, cochineal, and indigo exported from the Central American States for the year 1868 was as follows:—

	Guatemala. Tons.	*Salvador. Tons.*	*Costa Rica. Tons.*	*Total Tons.*
Coffee	4500	3500	10,000	18,000
Sugar	3000	2000	....	5,000
Cochineal	1000	....	....	1,000
Indigo	...	1150	....	1,150
Total				25,150

This amount will probably be increased at least 50 per cent. in the next two years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 45

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1629 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 19

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS POST 19, G. A. R., ATTENTION! Comrades will assemble at Headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M., 4th inst., to attend the funeral of Comrade ROBB. 1t* W. H. WARNER, S. V. C.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and 1 30stuth6m No. 1006 MARKET Street.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally. 12 4 tu th f 6m

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1869. The Certificates for the new stock subscribed for under resolution of February 24 are now ready, and will be delivered on return of tax receipt. 8 2 3t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. 8 2 3t*7 J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

THIS IS THE REASON WHY!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE MAKING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF THEIR CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE A STUPENDOUS LOT OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHING GOING OFF CHEAP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE DETERMINED NOT TO LET ANYBODY UNDERSELL THEM ON THEIR SUMMER STOCK.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE LOWERED ALL THEIR PRICES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE EXACTLY WHAT EVERY MAN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION NEEDS TO PUT ON HIS BACK!!!!!

GENTLEMEN!!

COME AND SEE THE GOODS,

COME AND SEE THE PRICES,

COME AND SEE

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AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

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PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINES.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

High and Medium Grade Clarets,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,

And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27 tuthsaf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc. HON'S.—Judge Hadlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc. ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal. 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD. Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24mw13t

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT

NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869. Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock, EIGHTEEN WAGONS, new and in superior order, and complete in every particular. Terms cash in Government funds. Wagons to be removed in forty-eight hours. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 8 3 6t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1869.

I want to know by what right these

English People Come Over Here and Devastate This Free and Happy Republic?

By what claim do they make Gotham their headquarters, adulterate our New-Yorkisms with their virulent Anglicisms, suddenly disappear from first-class hotels, vitiate the metropolitan stage, and introduce a fresh element of demoralization among the police courts? The auriferously-haired blondes of Britain commenced the onslaught, and English dramatic critics, the sons of English gentlemen, and impecunious English vagabonds, have kept it up. Lydia Thompson and her sandy-haired songstresses found us ripe for victimization, and since they commenced their work, British Bohemians of every grade have been pattering down upon us in small driblets. The more penniless of these find in hotel and restaurant keepers what they consider fair game. One of them went, on Saturday, into the Western Hotel, in Courtlandt street, with an immense appetite under his vest and ten cents in postage currency in his vest pocket. He ordered dinner. By-the-way, why can't dinner at such places be served up C. O. D.—I am not referring to the fish which these initials might stand for, but to the mercantile principle known as "cash on delivery." To return to the Englishman in question, however, he ordered a bowl of soup, some blue fish, one dozen broiled oysters, two plates of roast beef, two plates of boiled mutton, five cups of tea, a bottle of Pale East India, some doughnuts, and all the vegetables on the bill of fare. Having disposed of this frugal meal, and satisfied the inner man, he prepared to satisfy the outer one—the man at the desk near the door. Approaching him, with all the delicacies he had swallowed assimilating themselves into a homogeneous whole, he tendered the ten cent piece in payment thereof. The clerk apparently did not understand the rule of "partial payment," at least not as the Bohemian intended to enforce it, and the result was that Albion's gormandizing son was taken before Judge Dowling, and sent to the "island" for three months.

Miss Lydia Thompson.

who deserves mention as a blonde actress that made some sensation last season at Niblo's, bade farewell to every tier and wiped her weeping eyes on Saturday night to a house crowded in every part. If notes, and jewelry, and champagne bottles, smuggled among presentation baskets of fruit and flowers, be the just tribute to artistic worth, then is Miss Thompson the "artiste" she styles herself. If they are only the flimsy expressions of a frivolous taste, why then no one need be surprised at such Miss Nancyish wordists as Richard Grant White writing silly stuff about her in muddle-headed monthlies. Miss Thompson pleases by the magnetism of her joyous animal spirits and beautiful physique. A blonde of beauty is a joy forever, when the eternity is limited to a season of forty-nine weeks! She can dance well, sing a little, and pronounce the words of her part distinctly. Her figure is very fine, and so is the opportunity she gives the public of beholding it. She smiles with a freshness and joyousness which belong to the woman more than the actress, and which are very winsome and beyond the reach of stage trickery. Having conceded these merits, there remains no other within my cognizance; and since the public choose to be satisfied with these, Miss Thompson, in a certain sense, deserves the great success which, taking the season as a whole, she has won. She now goes West and South; returns here in March, 1870, and goes thence to California and Australia. Some day or other, perhaps, when Miss Lydia has ceased to be attractive, she will write moral articles against the Nude Drama in *Packard's Monthly*. For my part, I prefer the Naked Drama to the Naked Truth, and spangled breeches to cheeky twaddle.

Mr. Murray—not Dominick, but William H. H. Murray—who lately published a book entitled

The Adirondacks; or, Life in the Wilderness,

has been doing a very bad service to the old visitors of those romantic and beautiful forests. His book has circulated more among New Yorkers than the inhabitants of any other State, and has induced thousands to spend the summer in a locality hitherto almost unknown. It is calculated that no less than five thousand souls have visited the Adirondacks since the first of June, whereas in former seasons one-twenty-fifth of that number would probably have been an exaggerated estimate. The guides who formerly would be engaged for a party of two at $2·50 per day now demand ten dollars per day, and there i one guide to every fifty persons. The register-books at the hotels and resting-places in the vicinity of the Wilderness are derisively scribbled with the name "Murray," written by sneering and disappointed sojourners in quest of health, and underneath appear the fatal stigmas, "fraud," "humbug," "pill," and other epithets descriptive of the opinion entertained of him by the writers. For all romantic purposes, and especially for New Yorkers, with whom the beauty of the Adirondacks was a boast, Mr. Murray, with his books, has effectually destroyed the interest of the Wilderness. He has filled it with fashion-mongers and drawing-room *dilettanti*, who romanticize on balsam boughs and carry on a convalescent flirtation on hemlock branches. At the present moment the Adirondack forests are full of gentle dyspeptics, who enjoy their disease and play at getting well.

The idea that is at present occupying the New York mind is how to effect

Rapid Travel Throughout the City.

It is not very long since the tunnel and the arcade railways underwent a very animated discussion, maintained both by press and people. The arcade offered very great advantages, but was finally abandoned owing to the very great opposition shown it by property-owners. The tunnel idea was also abandoned on account of the immense amount of money and time that would require to be expended upon it. General Viele, the Baron Haussemann of New York, has a pet idea which he is trying to realize. It is to build an elevated railroad all around the city on the bulkhead line. He proposes to build along the river front a road thirty feet wide, supported on iron pillars four deep, and running along the whole extent of the bulkhead by the North and East rivers, communicating with the principal railroad depots.

Lady News Correspondents.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones—but my glass house don't crack easy, and the stones that are thrown are harmless pebbles; so that if, now and then, I pass a few remarks on newspaper correspondents, I hope I hurt no one much and may be forgiven; particularly in the lack of more interesting themes. Have you noticed how many women have this year turned their attention to watering-place correspondence? The reason, I suppose, is that at watering-places there is such an opportunity for good-natured gossip. But the women—bless them!—with all their loquacity, are not equal to the men in this respect. Compare the letters from Long Branch which have lately been published in the New York *World*. Some of them are exceedingly well written and interesting; others are the merest balderdash. The first were written by Mr. Wheeler, of the *World*, who has thus proved himself a charming trifler in the letter-writing line; the last were got off by a female who signs herself O. L. Some of the first-class dailies have made the fatal mistake of supposing that women write better gossiping letters than men. This is not the case. Set a party of men together, and a party of women together, and the men will turn out the most accomplished scandalizers. "Sir Peter Teazle" had no more reason to dread leaving his character behind him to the mercy of his wife and her malicious-minded friends, than he need have dreaded trusting it to his bachelor companions. One of the results of the Sorosis and of the Woman's Suffrage Convention has been to flood editors' offices with women who think they can do at least two things as well as men—govern and gossip. They can do neither. The experience of thousands of years has proved the one; this season's watering-place correspondence is proving the other.

Critics and Their Mistakes.

Last night, the dramatic critics of the big dailies had a hard time, no less than four theatres simultaneously presenting new attractions. These were Booth's, Wallack's, Niblo's, and Wood's. At the first, Mr. Jefferson appeared as "Rip;" at the second, Mr. Owens as "John Unit," which, by-the-way, the critic of the *Evening Post* announces as a "new play." It was produced at least ten years ago at the old Arch Street Theatre in your city. All the critics here are making a similar mistake in asserting that *Enoch Arden*, whose season has just expired at Booth's, was new, whereas it is the late Julie de Marguerite's dramatization, produced years ago at the new Arch Street Theatre, with Lawrence Barrett in the leading *role*. These two errors are on a par with the blunder of the *Herald's* "critic," who solemnly proceeded some months ago to criticize *Fazio* as a new play by an unknown author. These will give you some idea of what metropolitan theatrical "criticism" too often is. The other two new attractions of last night were *Arrah-na-Pogue* at Niblo's, and the Worrell Sisters at Wood's. I have not heard of any offers having been made to these young ladies by Australian managers, *a la* that made to the Barney Williamses, but if I had $50,000 I would give it them to go, and never return.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 6.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

☞ A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAP.—Cleansing and disinfecting. Beneficial in skin diseases. Prevents the attack of mosquitoes. Keeps fleas from dogs and cures mange. Is useful in all cases in which Carbolic Acid may be used. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by
PECK & Co., Apothecaries,
No. 1228 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AUGUST!!

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ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

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GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

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Call and see what we have that you want. The price will be made to suit you.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

RAWS—SPEDDEN.—On Sunday evening, August 1, in St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, by the Rev. William Augustus White, JOHN RAWS and MARTHA ANN SPEDDEN, all of Philadelphia.

SMITH—ORENSHAW.—On the 30th of July, by the Rev. Robert C. Matlack, Mr. THOMAS T. SMITH to Miss MARY ANN ORENSHAW, both of this city.

DIED.

ALTER.—On the morning of the 2d instant, of scarlet fever, after a short illness, WILLIAM STILES, only son of William W. and Mary A. Alter, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1322 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

ERWIN.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARTHA M. ERWIN, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1213 Mascher street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Abington Burial Ground.

HOWELL.—Suddenly on Monday, the 2d instant, ALBERT B., son of William and Rebecca T. Howell, in the ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Thirty-fourth and Race streets, on Thursday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. **

McCOLLIN.—Near Chester, 8th month, 2d, in the 30th year of her age, SARAH W., wife of Thomas H. McCollin.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth-day afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, George Pennock, No. 805 Franklin street, Philadelphia. Interment in Friends' Southwestern Burial Ground. **

MITCHELL.—On the 31st of July, MARY JANE, widow of the late David P. Mitchell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 S. Twentieth street, near Walnut, on Wednesday, August 4, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

WOODS.—On the 1st instant, MARY A., wife of James Woods, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 134 Edward street, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuthsj

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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

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PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WIL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

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STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " 1 25
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Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
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Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 58 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
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For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
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H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
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1115.—HOPKINS'

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Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
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This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 rp

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At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

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DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

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Taken Same as Government Coupons.

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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, whose Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

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A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan

$6,500,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

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DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
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We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June ,

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 stuptf

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
7 1 thstu1m S. S. HARLEY.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A STRANDED SHIP. By L. Clarke Davis. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son.

This story, which appeared in *Putnam's Magazine* a few months ago, has been issued complete in elegant book form by the publishers. It is no easy matter to write a short story, as the multitude of failures that are met with every day, and the very few decided successes, abundantly testify. A story, to have any real value, must have something below the surface; it must suggest things that are not expressed; it must have a clear, well-defined outline, that to the imagination of the reader will indicate form and color. A short story is something, but not altogether, like an artist's sketch, and, like a sketch, it is often more satisfactory in its incompleteness than a finished work is in its elaboration. The story that is told in this little work might easily have been elaborated into a novel of the orthodox number of chapters, but it is doubtful whether it would have been improved by such treatment. Mr. Davis gives four scenes, drawn with firm and decided hand, which reveal all the misery and woe of two life tragedies. Much is necessarily left to the imagination of the reader, but there is no difficulty in filling up the outlines. The subject is a large one for so small a canvas, but it is indicated with all the necessary distinctness, and the few characters introduced are distinctly and finely drawn. There are many passages of eloquent and forcible writing, and the shipwreck and rescue with which the story concludes is a vivid piece of description. With the skill of a genuine story-teller, the author keeps his mystery unrevealed until the last moment, when the dark clouds that hang about the stranded ship are dispersed, and the old dark days of storm and terror are swept away. The story is one of singular interest, and those who read it while going through the columns of the magazine, will find that it will well repay a second perusal.

THE PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812, by Benson J. Lossing. Received from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mr. Lossing is the most popular historian of the day, if not the most profound or always the most reliable. Even more eloquent with his pencil than with his pen, he sets forth his subject in a manner that is at once attractive and useful. The success of his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution" encouraged him to treat the war of 1812 in a similar manner; and in his preface to the present volume he informs us that he has travelled more than ten thousand miles in this country and the Canadas, with note-book and pencil in hand, visiting places of historic interest connected with the war of 1812, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, gathering up, recording, and delineating everything of special value not found in books illustrative of the subject, and making himself familiar with the topography and incidents of the battle-field. It is a great defect with this, as with the previous work of Mr. Lossing, that many of his statements rest upon mere hearsay evidence that has but little foundation in fact. This would be a radical defect if his works professed to be histories in the proper sense of the term; but if it is understood, as it should be, that they are merely collections of traditions and scattered information, the want of thorough reliability would not be of so much moment. In spite of this, Mr. Lossing has succeeded in collecting much good grain with comparatively little chaff. His narrative throws a new light upon many of the events of the war of 1812; and as it is written in an attractive style, it will be likely to gain fully as much popularity as his first work. The volume before us is a large octavo of 1084 pages, fully illustrated by 882 designs. Many of them are from the author's own sketches, and many of these are from scarce and curious prints and documents of great value. A complete index is given, which adds materially to the usefulness of the work.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received several of their new publications. "The Three Berenices: or, Ansermo of the Cray," by Mrs. A. M. Bright. This is a historical novel intended especially for young people, with a hope of weaning them from the lighter and less instructive fictions of the day. The story possesses considerable interest, and is well told, but the author takes some singular liberties with her subject. In order to free the sister of Agrippa from the odium that has been cast upon her character, three different Berenices are imagined, and as an excuse for making the mother of Nero eventually a Christian, she claims that no recorded truth is interfered with. Allowing all due license to a professed work of fiction, this is certainly stretching the probabilities beyond the usually recognized limits. Notwithstanding that these facts are all explained in the preface, for the benefit of readers who go through a book "hop, skip, and jump," neither the device itself nor the apology can be considered as ingenious. As the author, however, hopes that her work will "escape ill-natured criticism, bigotry's sage rebuke, and the mock wise censure of primped-up presumption," we refrain from further comment.

"Sydney Elliott," by Miss M. D. Nauman, is the first venture of a young author, which promises well for her future efforts in the same line. The endeavor has been to give a picture of real life, and, both in the construction of the plot and in the characters, considerable ability is shown. The story has its crudities and evidences of inexperience, but for a first effort in the field of fiction it may be pronounced a success.

"Legends of Fairy Land," by Mrs. Anna Bache, is a collection of fairy tales drawn from various sources, all of which, however, will be new to the majority of juvenile readers. Two of the stories the author claims as her own, modestly adding, "I say, *so far as I know;* for I believe that often what we think originality is merely unconscious recollection, escaping, like the genius of the 'Arabian Nights,' vapory and undefined from the unsealed vase of memory, and condensed into shape while the thinker gazes on it." All the stories are well told, however, and it will be a valuable addition to many a juvenile library.

"Sea Drift," by Fadette, is an entertaining juvenile story of adventure, which will doubtless find plenty of appreciative readers.

—The same house send us "Hetty," a new novel, by Henry Kingsley; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," a cheap paper edition of Charles Reade's romance; and "The Philosophy of Teaching," by Nathaniel Sands. This is a brief but valuable treatise on the subject of education, which is well worthy of the perusal of teachers and others who are interested in the proper development of our school system.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Claude Gueux" and "The Last Days of a Condemned Man," by Victor Hugo. These two works are the vigorous protests against capital punishment published by Victor Hugo in 1829. We believe that they have never before been translated into English, but they are well worthy of the perosal of thoughtful persons of all opinions on this subject. The volume before us is a reprint from the English publication, and the style in which it is gotten up does no credit to the American publishers.

—The same house sends us *The Kaleidoscope*. This is a delicately-printed little pamphlet of 32 pages, with literary contents that do not rise above the feeblest mediocrity. It is described as an "intermittent periodical," and professes to be edited by the "Brothers Triplex." The whole affair is a very weak imitation of "Salmagundi," and the Brothers Triplex are palpable copies of "Launcelot Langstaff," "Anthony Evergreen," and "Will Wizazd." Most of the illustrations are good, especially the frontispiece, which is a very graceful piece of fancy. A good many of them, however, have been seen before in the pages of *Vanity Fair*, and a large proportion of the jokes appear to have been borrowed from the same source.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Daisy," by the author of "Wide, Wide World." This is the second series of an interesting story of the late Rebellion, by one of the most popular writers of the day. Miss Warner is always a pure and forcible writer, and her fictions have a healthy tone, while at the same time they are free from the summarizing and moralizing which too often destroy the influence of works of this class that seek to rise above the low tone of many of the popular novels of the day.

—"The Countess Gisela" translated from the German of E. Marlitt by Mrs. A. L. Wister, is the first instalment of a fine story of German life and character, which promises to be the best work by this author that has yet been given to the American public.

—*The Proof Sheet*, published by Collins & M'Leester, commenced its third volume with the July number. This little pamphlet is a beautiful specimen of typography, and, as usual, it has a number of well-written articles on a variety of interesting subjects.

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal* for August 7.

Scientific Notes.

ACTION OF THE CUTICLE OF PLANTS.—M. Barthelemy has applied the principle of osmosis in explaining plant respiration. In plants there exists a cuticle which has a chemical composition and a physical constitution somewhat resembling caoutchouc. It is not found at the stomata on the under surface of leaves. As the exhalation of the oxygen is greatest when sunlight falls on the upper surface of leaves, Barthelemy explains this by supposing that the respiration takes place through the cuticle of the upper surface, while the stomata or pores of the under surface perhaps absorb only nitrogen.

HEARING ORGANS OF CRUSTACEA.—Sir John Lubbock, in discoursing on Crustacea, says:—We do not understand how they see, smell, or hear; nor are entomologists entirely agreed as to the function or the structure of the antennæ. This interesting subject offers a most promising field for study, and I would particularly call the attention of entomologists to a remarkable memoir by Hensen, on the auditory organ in the decapod Crustacea. Hensen has shown that the otolithes in the open auditory sacs of shrimps are foreign particles of sand, introduced into the organ *by the animal itself*. He proved this very ingeniously by placing a shrimp in filtered water, without any sand, but with crystals of uric acid. Three hours after the animal had moulted he found that the sacs contained many of these crystals. M. Hensen has also shown that each hair in the auditory sac is susceptible of being thrown into vibration by a particular note, which is probably determined by the length and thickness of the hair. It may be experimentally shown that certain sounds throw particular hairs into rapid vibration, while those around them remain perfectly still.

DOUBLE REFRACTION.—Professor Tyndall, in a recent lecture "On Light," at the Royal Institution of London, thus very clearly explains the phenomenon of double refraction, according to the theory that all luminous effects are the result of undulations of a highly attenuated and subtle fluid which pervades all space and permeates all ponderable matter:—"In air, water, and well-annealed glass, luminiferous ether has the same elasticity in all directions. There is nothing in the molecular grouping of these substances to interfere with the perfect homogeneity of the ether. But when the water crystallizes to ice, the case is different; here the molecules are constrained by their proper forces to arrange themselves in a certain determined manner. They are, for example, closer together in some directions than in others. This arrangement of the molecules carries along with it an arrangement of the surrounding ether, which causes it to possess different degrees of elasticity in different directions. In a plate of ice, for instance, the elasticity of the ether, in a direction perpendicular to the plane of freezing, is different from its elasticity in a plane parallel to the same surface. This difference is displayed in a striking manner by Iceland spar, which is crystallized carbonate of lime; and in consequence of two different elasticities, a wave of light passing through the spar is divided into two—the one rapid, corresponding to the greater elasticity, and the other slow, corresponding to the lesser elasticity. Where the velocity is greatest, the refraction is least, and where the velocity is least the refraction is greatest. Hence in Iceland spar, as we have two waves moving with different velocities, we have double refraction. This is also true of the greater number of crystalline bodies. If the grouping of the molecules be not in all directions alike, the ether will not be in all directions equally elastic, and double refraction will infallibly result.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.

A New Settlement in North Carolina—Great Improvements Already Made—Northern Enterprise—The Administration of the Laws.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, July 29.

No better evidence can be adduced that there is a large Northern population seeking lands and homes in the South than presents itself at the new Ridgway settlement, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in this State, forty miles from Weldon and fifty-seven miles from this city, the capital of the State. The Ridgway Improvement Company was organized in October, 1868, and on the 12th of April last the town was incorporated. The company has a capital of $400,000, and at its head, as president, is the indefatigable President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, Dr. William J. Hawkins. The company purchased fifteen thousand acres, and up to this period have disposed of upwards of two thousand, in small farms, to actual settlers. These settlers are generally from the North, and from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire alone there are sixty-one men. During the fall of this year these parties will bring their families down, and then Ridgway will have a Northern population of from two to three hundred souls.

The town of Ridgway forms a complete circle of one mile from the central point, or two miles in diameter. It is situated in three different townships in Warren county, called Notbush, Merry Mount, and Warrenton, four miles from Warrenton, the county seat, and the site selected is high, commanding, and quite healthy. Ridgway is thirty miles from Gaston, the point at which the old Greenville Railroad commences and extends sixty miles to Petersburg. This road is run twice a week for freight and local passengers, and is important in view of the future growth and prosperity of Ridgway. From Gaston the "Roanoke Batteaux Company" transports fertilizers, farm products, agricultural products, and passengers up the Roanoke river, ninety miles to New Boston, and is doing quite a trade through that excellent country.

Ridgway is being handsomely laid out under the direction of Chauncey Tucker, of New York, a gentleman of experience in grading and opening up highways. It contains a public park of ten acres, around which a railing has been placed, walks laid out and otherwise adorned, and a wide street of one hundred feet surrounds it. In the limits of the town and suburbs upwards of 250,000 peach trees have been planted by the company, besides many acres of strawberry plants, blackberry plants, apples, pears, cherries, etc., and a large number have been under cultivation with early vegetables. The lands have all been worked according to Northern principles of agriculture and horticulture, and the system is being followed by the farmers for miles round. Some of these lands have sold for $60 per acre, and as high as $75 per acre have been offered for choice localities and refused.

Already the St. Pierre Hotel has reared its head, and early next month will be thrown open to the public. It is quite a large brick edifice, and will doubtless pay.

Messrs. Huey & Robb, the former from Chester county, Pa., and the latter from Wilmington, Del., have a factory 40 by 60 feet, in which they manufacture staves and headings. They employ sixty hands in the mill and woods, and turn out 30,000 staves and headings per day.

Messrs. Cunningham Bros.—Mr. H. C. from New Hampshire (formerly cashier, for three years, of the Hoosac tunnel), and Mr. William H. from Chester county, Pennsylvania—also have an extensive factory for making handles for mining companies in California and Australia. They employ forty hands, and turn out seventy-five dozen handles per day, all of which are consigned to the well-known house of Heaton & Denckla, on Commerce street, Philadelphia. At both these establishments white and colored men work and labor side by side, and Mr. W. H. Cunningham informs me that they are equally efficient, and receive the same wages for the same kind of service.

There is one church building in Ridgway, used alternately by the Presbyterians and Methodists, the former having Rev. Dr. Scott, formerly of Little Washington, Pa., for pastor, and the latter Rev. Mr. Westbrook. Both these denominations, as well as the Episcopalians and Baptists, will soon erect convenient houses of worship, as the Ridgway Company have guaranteed to donate the ground and one-fourth the expense of erecting any church in the town. The town lots are 100 by 200 feet, and sell readily at from $100 to $200 each, according to the locality.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in reference to the legality or constitutionality of the subscriptions made by the General Assembly of the State to the various railroad companies to carry forward and complete the various projects of internal improvements from 1848 to the present time, has created a vast deal of excitement here and elsewhere. The Chief Justice, R. M. Pearson, delivered the opinion of the Court, sustained by the full bench. The decision legalizes the following bonds, and renders them equally good:—Twenty millions of dollars created previous to the Rebellion (called the old debt), with accrued interest, funded.

$7,000,000 to the Western Division of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad, leading from Asheville, beyond the Blue Ridge, to Ducktown, in Tennessee, and Paint Rock, in Madison county, North Carolina, on the Tennessee line.

$4,000,000 bonds to the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, from Wilmington, running along the South Carolina line, through Charlotte and Rutherfordton, thence through Henderson and Transylvania counties to Asheville, in the county of Buncombe. One-third of this road is built and in operation.

$2,000,000 bonds to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, from Egypt, in Chatham county, the centre of the coal fields, to Greensboro, in Guilford county, and Salisbury, in Rowan county, to be hereafter located as the surveys may justify. This road is in operation from Egypt to Fayetteville, 45 miles

$1,440,000 bonds to the Northwestern Railroad, from Greensboro, via Salem, in Forsyth county (the old Moravian settlement), to Mount Airy, in Surry county, the headwaters of the Yadkin valley, 72 miles. This road is nearly graded from Greensboro to Salem, 29 miles, and in six months will be in operation—the first direct movement by the State to reach the rich valley of the Yadkin river.

The Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad, from Charlotte via Statesville, through Caldwell county, in the northwestern portion of the State, had a subscription made to that corporation of $1,500,000. This is thought to be good, and doubtless will soon be declared so, but it is still in doubt from the technicality of a change in the corporate title. These are, in the language of the Constitution, "unfinished works." No further debt, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, can be incurred, except through the approval of the people of the State at a special election to be held for that purpose. The debt of the State, according to this decision, does not exceed thirty-five millions of dollars, and is not like to be increased for any purposes whatever, or at least those known at present.

The appropriations which have failed, and are rendered null and void under Chief Justice Pearson's decision, are as follows:—

$2,000,000 bonds to the Chatham Railroad, from the coal fields in Chatham county to Cheraw, in South Carolina. This road would have been about seventy miles in length, but no work has ever been done.

$300,000 bonds to the University Railroad, from Durham, on the North Carolina Railroad, to Chapel Hills, 8 miles—never commenced.

$2,000,000 bonds to the Eastern and Western Railroad, from Henderson, in Granville county, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, along the Virginia line to Mount Airy, in Surry county, the headwaters of the Yadkin—never commenced.

$850,000 bonds to the Edenton and Suffolk Railroad, from Edenton in Chowan county, on Albemarle Sound, to Suffolk, Virginia, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, making $5,150,000, which falls under the action of the Supreme Court.

So far as the "unfinished works" are concerned (as in each case a special tax has been levied), the taxes collected will be set apart by the State Treasurer and paid, as interest on the bonds created for each, and rendered legal by the Supreme Court. This fact and the action of the Treasurer, made imperative by the Legislature, will render these bonds more valuable than the old bonds, as in this case the payment of the interest becomes certain when due, in consequence of this special appropriation for that specific purpose, and in the case of the old bonds the accrued and maturing interest cannot or will not be paid unless the Treasurer has or may have sufficient funds in his hands to meet the interest after paying all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State Government.

From all the information I can gather it seems certain that the interest on the old or $20,000,000 debt of the State will have to be funded, certainly for one, and perhaps for two years. It now appears that the mistake was that the State, in her anxiety to meet her debt, commenced too soon to pay the interest after the close of the war. The only payment made on the old debt was $300,000 of interest in October, 1868. The interest was always paid promptly previous to the Rebellion, and North Carolina bonds commanded a premium at their then (1861) par value in gold.

Governor Holden has shown me a mass of correspondence received yesterday and to-day from Rockingham county, in this State, detailing the particulars of several outrages perpetrated in that county by parties well known to the local authorities. Among these infamous acts, one occurred on the 5th inst., two miles southwest of Thompsonville, by which a poor white woman was taken from the house of a colored family named Randolph, and subjected to the most terribly brutal and indecent conduct imaginable, in the presence of her own father. On the 24th inst., near Ruce's Cross-roads, several men, in masks, appeared at the house of a colored man named Moses Lomax, and deliberately fired through the cabin and shot a daughter of Lomax through the skull, from the effects of which she died instantly. They then entered and began to beat the inmates indiscriminately. Soon after Caroner Calvin Preddy empanelled a jury and investigated the case, resulting in testimony, alleged to be clear and undoubted, from reputable citizens of Rockingham county, that this woman, Mary Lomax, had been brutally murdered; Lindsay Cummings, a colored man, badly beaten; and Moses, Charlotte, and Isaac Lomax, and Phyllis Cummings, injured by these raiders. It was further stated to the Governor that these men, whose names are given as Patrick Simpson, Thomas Hutson, and Zan Barham, are still at large, and that the Coroner's jury have been unable to agree upon a verdict through fears of intimidation. This information comes to Governor Holden from such well-known citizens of Rockingham county as Thomas A. Ragland, C. J. L. Williams, Z. Groom, and Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, all of whom have joined in an urgent appeal to the Governor to send troops into Rockingham county immediately, to put an end to these outrages and to assist the local authorities to arrest and bring to justice the perpetrators of these bold offenses against the laws and well-being of society. In view of all the facts referred to, Governor Holden despatched Adjutant-General Fisher this afternoon to the scene of disturbances with two hundred stand of arms, and authority to organize a battalion of militia (half white and half black) to assist the Sheriff in the arrest of these raiders and bring them to trial. The militia are to be under the immediate control of the Adjutant-General, and from our knowledge of that officer, he will do his whole duty and protect the citizens of Rockingham in the enjoyment of all their social and domestic rights. From all the facts I can gather, these disturbances have not grown out of politics, but a devilish spirit of wickedness on the part of a few bad men, who ought to be summarily dealt with according to the severest tests and punishments of the law.

All the detailed militia under arms in North Carolina were withdrawn from Jones, Lenoir, and other counties, and disbanded several days ago, under the impression that everything was quiet within the limits of the State, and the full conviction that there would be no further use for troops to quell disturbances. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the General Government declined giving arms to the Governor of this State, and that the three thousand muskets he has had under his control, for purposes of protection, were kindly loaned him by the Governor of one of the Northern States.

THE JUNIOR.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,890·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,421·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
3,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,300·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,604·24.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,489·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank	$116,156·06
	Cash in drawer	413·65
		116,569·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
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Good risks of any class accepted.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
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Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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Capital, $500,000.
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OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
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FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STERRAGE.....$35
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Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
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First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
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First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission,

BABY SHOWS.

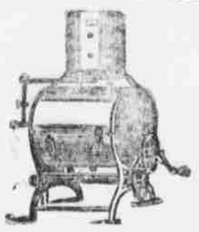
The *Saturday Review* thus criticizes a baby show recently held at Woolwich:—

Save that they are handled a little more tenderly, the babies are treated by the visitors for all the world like the beasts in a cattle-show. They are poked at and felt, and their points remarked and their flesh assailed, much as if they were cows and horses, but of an exceptionally fragile kind. Their mothers share in the ruling spirit, and turn up grimy layers of small petticoats to show the shape or fineness of the limbs beneath. The breadth of a back and the dimensions of a thigh are points of which they boast with a quite unctuous complacency; and when a knot of coarse men and gross women stand before one of the chairs—we ought to say pens—and discuss the look of the flesh and general development for the age, the clearness of the eyes, the strength of the limbs, etc., of the small occupant, the mother takes it all in as good part as a hearth-rug cat when you stroke her kittens, and apparently with much the same sensations. All the mysteries of the nursery, generally held sacred from the prying gaze of the profane world, here go on in primitive simplicity; and any wavering young bachelor may realize to the life the after-effect of his marriage with a beloved object on small means, and put it to himself whether this is the kind of thing he likes or not. To be sure, paternity may make some difference, but the facts of baby nature are the same in both cases, and we are bound to say that baby nature and nursery mysteries are not particularly appetizing to the great majority of men. Whatever poetry or beauty lies round the cradle of the first-born—and poets and artists make out that a great deal does lie round it—is here vulgarized out of existence; and, if anything could make a man a sworn celibate for life, it would be a careful scrutiny of a baby-show, such as we saw at Woolwich. As one passed chair after chair of actively-nursing mother and placidly-feeding child, the finer shades of distinction got lost, and one came at last to regard the babies as so many animals, to be cared for by the inscrutable instinct of maternity truly, but having no claim to poetic sentiment, and very little more individuality than so many sparrows or sheep, save to their respective mothers. When not asleep or sucking, they all kicked, and screamed, and fought wildly with space, with more or less passion and vigor; they all clutched vaguely at somebody's beard, or tried to put out their own eyes, or to choke themselves with their fists; some laughed if they were tickled, and some broke out into a howl; all stared; and all were very wet about the mouth and chin: and the great mass of them seemed to sleep away the hours when they were not feeding, and when asleep they were at least quiet, though they looked hot and very uncomfortable. The atmosphere of the tent was very close and unpleasant, and as positive in its own way, if not quite so nasty, as the atmosphere of a cow house or a kennel. But the women seemed to like it; and perhaps nature, which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, blunts their senses to things which sicken strong men. In this show prizes were offered for the biggest and finest babies of various ages, classified according to certain conditions. And among these prizes was one offered for "triplets." Accordingly the demand, though a queer one, found a corresponding supply; and one poor wretched creature, only three weeks confined, came to the show to be stared at and commiserated for the three miserable abortions she held in her arms. This seemed to us the most disgusting part of the exhibition. That a woman so awfully chastised by fate and an unfriendly nature should be helped out of compassion is one thing, but that a prize should be offered for a monstrosity is another. We do not want a race of triplets. Certainly not, if they were to be like those at North Woolwich, which had a humiliating likeness to small monkeys, and for which the best thing one could wish was a speedy release from a cruel world where whole men and women find it hard to fight their way, but where a man or woman divided by three would be nowhere in the struggle They were fearful things to regard as potential fathers and mothers—scarcely human they were so small and dark and dwindled weighing only three pounds each when they were born, and apparently not anything more now. Yet these miserable little abortions, with their weak and haggard mother, were set up in a stifling tent for all the days this precious show lasted, for the chance of a prize as a reward for a monstrosity.

But indeed what was to be gained by offering prizes at all? What can they do? They encourage no better breed of babies, however well deserved they may be. Given the best producer and nourisher of the human animal to be found, and how will a prize either encourage or enable others to compete with her? Besides, what are the grounds to go upon? The judges do not write up the place of living, age, race, condition, and food of the father and mother; and if they did, how would that affect others? The whole thing is too absurd to be argued about. Teach women a few elementary physiological truths about themselves and their children, and some good might be done; but a prize for what is a mere matter of blind chance—for certain chemical proportions unknown, and therefore not to be attained by others—is the most foolish of the many foolish acts of pseudo-philanthropy that we know of. And though it is a matter-of-fact that certain women produce fine children, and certain others poor and wretched little creatures, how is a baby-show to mend matters if they are bad, or to carry them further if they are favorable? We presume no one would go so far as to advocate means like those adopted by pigeon-fanciers and stock-raisers. Is there any power or law to deny the right of men and women to produce stunted, scrofulous, rickety offspring, year after year, for as long as nature allows? We know what we should do with animals in such cases, but we cannot do the same with men and women; and baby-shows do not help us. In that North Woolwich show there were babies of all sorts, from the monkey-like triplets weighing three pounds each up to a young giantess of nine months old, with a thigh as large as the largest part of a stout man's arm; from bullet-headed creatures, as bald as so many coots, to a curious Aztec-looking little thing with a mat of black hair as thick and strong as a full-grown person's; from one cleanly-made, lively youngster of nine months, with the intelligent eyes of a two-year-old, to masses of lumpy jelly with no more intellect than so many grunting little pigs. But no one could propagate or abolish any of these varieties. The thick-thighed monster must remain *sui generis*, unless the mother produces its like; so of the hairy type; so of the lively kind, and of all others. In fact, the question of ultimate use met one at every turn; for here was a show, with prizes to be given to so many chances, not one element of the whole concern being under human control as we exercise control, or to be manipulated by science or the will.

If the prizes had been given, as we said before, to cleanliness and intelligence of management, and had been preceded by instruction, there might be some good in these shows; but as things are, they are not only nonsense in themselves, but a very pernicious and disgusting form of nonsense, doing infinitely more harm than good, on what side soever we regard the whole affair. A large number of women and young children are congregated together in bad air, and under unfavorable conditions for health, cleanliness, and decency; there is the chance of infectious disease, always latent somewhere among the poor even when not openly displayed, breaking out when too late to be isolated, and the consequent chance of a fearful disaster; there is the sure disturbance to the habits and temper of the mother, and the consequent disturbance to the health of the child; and all for the sake of a prize, which is barren of result—a mere sum of money, which it were better to give in charity without the pretense of a claim of earning at all. It is to be feared that children are but doubtful goods to the poor at the best of times, and a quiver-full is by no means the prayer of an East End artisan troubled to find bread for the hungry mouths about him; and if people with much money have pleasure in giving to those with little, there are only too many to receive, and occasions never wanting. But let the thing be done honestly, and with some judgment, and let charity and almsgiving be called by their right names, and not glossed over with this *quasi*-philanthropic, *quasi*-scientific varnish. A baby-show is a mischievous sham and a degrading exhibition, and the sooner we have seen the last of the kind the better for all concerned.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at more less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

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Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

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(FRENCH LLOYDS).

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ALF MŒRIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD:

A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author,
DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

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EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

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GEORGE PLOWMAN

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3 8§

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved

LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 8, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·26.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street 8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic 4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. 42·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 5·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·20 and 10·13 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·20 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·20 P. M., passing Reading at 5·34 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one

AT THE SEASIDE.

The Fire Zouaves at Atlantic City—A Grand Review by General Meade, and a Grand Ball at the United States Hotel.

From our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.

The season at Atlantic City gradually approaches the acme of brilliancy. Than yesterday never was it more animated; than last night never was it more gay. The cross-grained predictions which, from time to time, have appeared that the "City by the Sea" would have to record itself a failure in 1869,are meeting with deserved refutation in the cumulation of all those elements and circumstances which go to make the success of a place of summer resort. The trains which arrived here yesterday and the day preceding were thronged. Fashion, beauty, wealth, and pleasure, as if started by some sudden impulse, sent their hundreds to greet Old Atlantic upon this smooth beach. Upon the porticoes of the hotels are congregated this morning far more than the usual number of guests; all is life and laughter, and anticipation of coming, with fruition of present pleasure, give a cheery ring to each voice and a sparkle to each eye.

Yesterday many came with the special purpose of participating in the grand ball—that given in honor of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves—at the United States Hotel last night. Major-General George G. Meade, accompanied by his wife and son, Captain H. G. Farnsworth, U. S. A., Aide-de-camp to General Meade, Colonel J. P. Bruce, Paymaster U. S. A., and a number of other military men, reached here in the morning.

General Meade, after taking a ride along the beach, was escorted to the parlors of the United States Hotel, and at 2 o'clock he was honored with a formal reception, conducted under the auspices of Major S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Surgeon Martin Rizer, Major Carstairs, Captain R. W. Shields, and other officers of the Fire Zouaves, and Select Councilman Kersey, Common Councilman Joseph B. Hancock, James N. Kerns, Esq., and other civilians.

During the reception an orchestra, under the direction of Simon Hassler, rendered "Hail to the Chief."

At 7 o'clock last evening the Zouaves assembled in dress parade, on the broad plot of ground near their camp. Everybody on the island went to witness the spectacle. The press was so great—the multitude thronging upon the very ranks of the Zouaves—that they at times found some difficulty in their manœuvres. The scene was beautiful. Everybody was well pleased.

Apropos to the parade comes the prominent feature in the camp of the Zouaves. Directly back of the smaller tents, towering over them, a pyramid to sand hills, rises the huge dining tent of the regiment. So extensive is it, so many tables and benches does it contain, that under it the whole command can eat "rations" at one and the same time, and room is yet left for the seating of visitors or guests.

The review of the regiment by General Meade was another occurrence gratifying to the General, the men, and the spectators who witnessed it.

Company F was detailed by Colonel Sellers to act as a guard of honor to General Meade and staff, from the United States Hotel to the camp. The company proceeded from the camp, headed by the Zouave band, drew up in front of the hotel, received the General with presented arms as he entered his carriage, and then escorted him to the camp. He was dressed in full uniform. Upon reaching the field, he at once took his position, and the review and inspection proceeded. Afterwards, by his request, the regiment was put through the battalion drill.

Company A, of the Zouaves, then went through the Zouave drill, comprising company movements and bayonet exercise, in his presence. The evolutions of the company elicited great applause, and the General complimented them.

Adjutant Clement R. See was then presented with a handsome silver pitcher by the Manhattan Club.

But everything else was eclipsed by the reception ball at the United States Hotel, General H. H. Bingham acting as Master of Ceremonies. This well-known and favorite house has not seldom been the scene of hops, *soirees*, and balls, memorable for their pleasure and brilliancy, but never did its walls compass an entertainment of the kind at all comparable to that of last evening, or echo the voices of an assembly as splendid in appearance as that which tripped it there on the "light fantastic."

The room was tastefully and abundantly, no to say profusely decorated, with flags and bunting of our national colors, and here and there was suspended some military device or emblem, in honor of the soldiers to whom the ball was tendered. From the front of the hotel, also, flags and banners rose and fell in the ocean's breeze, and rustled their folds in unison with the strains of music that wafted from the windows. The majority of the participants on the floor were in full dress. Many of Philadelphia's fair dames and pretty demoiselles were there. The grounds, also, surrounding the hotel were brilliant. The lawns in front and in the rear of the house were lighted picturesquely and erratically by myriads of Chinese lanterns. At 9 o'clock the bail-room was thrown open. In a brief while every seat was occupied. General Meade, accompanied by his staff, entered a half hour later, promenaded once around, and then took a position at the head of the apartment. The hundreds there who had waited his arrival to open the time of pleasure fell into promenade line, and to the music of the orchestra filed past him. At 10 o'clock the dancing commenced.

In every respect the ball was a perfect success. Unquestionably it was the most brilliant that ever took place at Atlantic City. When General Meade and staff entered, the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves' band, which was present, performed "Hail to the Chief." The dancing music was rendered by Hassler's and Carl Sentz' combined orchestras. In the absence of General Joshua T. Owen, who was selected as master of ceremonies, Brigadier-General Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster of Philadelphia, acted.

Among the floor managers were Colonel James Page, James N. Kerns, William H. Barnes, S. C. Konigmacher, William R. Leeds, William H. Kemble, A. J. Ostheimer, and others.

Among the notables present were Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, P. M., and his staff, consisting of Major Lilburn Harwood, Brigade Inspector; Brevet Colonel Charles Fair, Captain and A. D. C., and Captain Harrison T. De Silver, Brigade Quartermaster; General William McCandless; Brigadier-General T. Sterling West; Sergeant B. J. Burr of the National Guards; Captain Kochersperger, late of the Fire Zouaves; Captain Stokes, of the 7th Regiment. The officers present were all dressed in full uniform.

By the Fire Zouaves, in whose honor the ball was given, the occasion will never be forgotten.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Revision of the Rules of the Democratic Party of the City of Philadelphia.

At noon to-day, pursuant to adjournment, the Convention called to revise the Rules of the Democratic party of the City of Philadelphia, met at the Headquarters, at Ninth and Arch streets.

Hon. Richard Vaux, President of this convention, was in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the committee appointed to revise the rules, read their unanimous report.

The only alterations of any importance were as follows:—

Rule V. There shall be a separate convention held for the nomination of each candidate for city or county office; and no more than one such candidate shall be nominated by any one convention, except the candidates for the office of judge of the Courts. All candidates for judge shall be nominated by one convention, to be called a Judicial Convention as heretofore. The ward conventions shall meet on the day after said delegate elections, and elect delegates to represent their respective wards—in each one of the said conventions for nominating candidates for city and county officers—and also in a "Judicial Convention," whenever there shall be an election to be held for a judge or judges of the courts.

Rule XVI. Each ward shall be entitled to representation in said conventions for nominating city and county candidates and Judicial Conventions, as follows:—

One delegate for every 800 Democratic voters in said ward, and one for a fraction of 800 over 400.

Rule XIX. The City Executive Committee shall on or before the 1st day of June, 1870, and thereafter triennially, determine, declare, and publish the number of representatives each ward is entitled to have in said conventions for nominating candidates for city and county officers and judicial conventions upon the ratio set forth in Rule XVI, taking as the basis for calculation the official ratio in each ward for the Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth on the election next preceding such publication.

Rule XX. When the conventions provided for by these rules, or any of them, are duly organized and proceed to elect delegates and nominate candidates, the voting for delegates or candidates shall be done in the following manner, and in no other, viz.:—The name of each delegate shall be called by the secretary, and the delegate so called shall rise from his place, come to the Secretary's table and give his name, and the names of the delegates or candidates for whom he votes; whereupon the Secretary shall report the same in the minutes, and the President of the convention shall announce the name of the delegate voting, and the person or persons for whom he so voted, and in like manner shall each vote be taken.

After Mr. Mitchell had concluded the reading of the report, upon motion, amid great confusion and much speech making, it was decided by the convention that the report should be printed and furnished in slips to each delegate. The yeas and nays being called upon the motion, the result was as follows:—yeas, 105; nays, 41.

As the action of the Convention necessitated an adjournment, Mr. Bull, in order to make it as brief as possible, moved that the convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

This was amended to Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

The vote being taken on the amendment, it was carried. Adjourned.

AT FAIRMOUNT PARK to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, the following musical programme will be rendered:—

1. Grand March.
2. Selection—"Mason and Locksmith."
3. Waltz.
4. *Grand Duchesse.*
5. Galop.
6. Martha Quadrille.
7. Overture—Ringleben.
8. Selection—*Huguenots.*
9. Selection—*Barbe Bleue.*
10. Guards' Waltz.
11. Golden Robin Polka (by request), for 2 cornets; performed by Messrs. Schmitt and Spiegel.
12. Selection—*Nabuco.*
13. Finale.

A PLEASANT INSTITUTE FOR LADIES.—Delacove Institute is delightfully situated on the east bank of the Delaware river, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, commanding a view of unsurpassed natural beauty. The house and grounds include the elegant estate of the late Dr. Pettit, and afford unexcelled advantages as a home for young ladies of refined taste and appreciation. The course of study embraces a primary department, a junior, a middle, and a senior class. Miss Rachelle G. Hunt, Beverly, N. J., is the accomplished principal, and the regulations are such as to secure privacy, and promote the moral and intellectual interests of the pupils.

AN OLD RELIC GONE.—A colored man named Gideon Mitchell, but better known among the firemen in the eastern part of the city as "Columbus," died yesterday. "Columbus," for forty years past, has lived at the Vigilant Engine House on Race street, below Second, during which time he has rendered valuable services to the organization. He was much respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon from the engine house, the company attending the funeral in a body.

THE EFFECTS OF CARELESS HANDLING OF FIREARMS.—A son of Mr. William Howell, residing at Thirty-seventh and Vine streets, in West Philadelphia, and another lad, yesterday afternoon were playing with a gun at the residence of the former. While the latter was handling the weapon it went off, the contents blowing off the head of young Howell.

THE ROBBERY AT THE ARSENAL.—A NUMBER OF THE EMPLOYES HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—A number of the employes at the Schuylkill Arsenal were before Ald. Kerr at noon, and held in $2000 each for a further hearing, on the charge of abstracting the $24,000 from the safe at that depot. There was no evidence offered, but the Alderman felt justified in disposing temporarily as he did of the case.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. Schyreck, No 1228 Moyamensing avenue, was entered yesterday afternoon by the front door, and robbed of a silver watch marked E. L. S., and several other articles of jewelry. The thieves succeeded in making their escape.

A SUICIDE.—Mrs Helena Meyusen, aged thirty-seven years, residing at No. 208 South street, committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic yesterday. The deceased had been insane for some time Coroner Daniels held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—George Stafford, from New Jersey, was overhauled at Fourth street and Girard avenue yesterday, while driving a horse through the city without shoes. Policeman Donohue took him before Alderman Devlin, who imposed the usual fine.

FELL INTO THE DELAWARE AND RESCUED.—A woman named Mrs. Guyant, with a child in her arms, fell into the Delaware at Coates street last night. She clung to her baby, and Policeman Gentner succeeded in rescuing both.

ATTEMPT TO CUT.—Fremont Stevenson has been held by Alderman Morrow in $600, for attempting to cut David Miller with a razor at Seventh and St. Mary street. While Fremont was throwing the razor around, he was nabbed by a policeman.

RUN OVER.—John Keep was run over last night at Delaware avenue and Callowhill street by a wagon, and received severe internal injuries. He was taken to his residence in the vicinity.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅝	10·40 A. M.	135⅞
10·02 "	135⅞	11·30 "	135⅞
10·04 "	135⅞	11·45 "	135⅞
10·05 "	135⅞	12·01 P. M.	135⅞
10·20 "	135⅞	12·25 "	135⅞

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123¼@124; do. 1862, 124⅛@124⅞; do. 1864, 123¾@123⅞; do. 1865, 123⅝@123¾; do. 1865, new, 122⅝@122¾; do. 1867, new, 122¾@122⅞; do. 1868, 122@122⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅝@115⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110½@111; Due Comp. int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 135⅝@135⅞; Silver, 130½@132½.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 624 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Leaders of the Filibusters Anxious to Get Back to New York—Affairs at Port-au-Prince —The New York Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Leaders of the Liberators Want to Come Home.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3.—United States Marshal Barlow has received a joint letter from Colonels Ryan and Currier, dated Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, asking the Marshal's permission to return to New York city on their giving their parole to appear for examination or trial, and to hereafter refrain from committing further violations of the neutrality law. They have pressing private business, and no harm can come from granting the request, as no more Cuban expeditions are fitting out or are likely to be fitted out in the city of New York for the present.

Some days since Marshal Barlow had a similar application made to him personally by by Colonel Bocare on behalf of Colonel Ryan. Marshal Barlow says that the requests of the Colonel cannot be complied with, as neither of them is on the footing of the men just liberated from Fort Lafayette, none of whom had, as far as known, either forfeited their bonds to appear for examination or trial, or to refrain from violating the neutrality laws, whereas both Cols. Ryan and Currier had given forfeited and violated bonds for those purposes.

The Stock and Money Markets To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The stock market is strong, with an advance of ½ per cent. on Northwestern common and preferred, and also an advance of ¼ on St. Paul. The earnings of the Northwestern Company at present give good grounds for believing that at least $15,000,000 will be earned this year, and the floating stock has all been absorbedby strong parties. The Vanderbilt railways are irregular.

The gold market is a trifle higher, having advanced ⅛ per cent. The specie shipment from this port to-day by the Germania is only $50,000.

Government securities show an advance of about ⅛ per cent. on an average since this morning's board. Money is quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is quoted at 109¾@110 for 60 days, and 110⅛@110½ for three days' sight.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 33½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 6000 barrels. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 45,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·58; white State, $1·65. Corn dull and declined; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·03@1·05. Oats heavy; sales of 10,000 bushels at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new Mess, $33·12½. Lard nominal. Whisky quiet at $1·10.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Commander T. S. Fillebrown has been ordered to duty as member of the board in session at the Navy Department for the examination of officers for promotion. Ensigns Edward M. Day and T. B. M. Mason have been ordered to the European Squadron.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—Eighteen deaths from yellow fever occurred on board the man-of-war Eclipse, on her passage from Rio Grande to Halifax. Among the victims were the commander and first lieutenant. Another ship, the Barracouta, arrived to-day with the fever on board.

Affairs at Port-au-Prince.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The brig Mary L. Blauce, which arrived here this morning from Port-au-Prince, July 15, brings a letter stating that mobs control the city, and the merchants are afraid to open their stores. Exchange, 800 to 1000. No coffee in the place.

Salnave was still off Cayes with his steamer.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3—P. M.—Illinois Central, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer. Flour, 24s. Red Wheat, 9s. 6d. @9s. 7d. Lard, 70s. 6d. Cotton at Havre, 154f.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & A m 6s, 89	94	22 sh Penna R	58, 57
$732·15 Leh 6s, '84	83	100 sh Read R	..2d, 48¼
$445 Cam & Am 6s	93	100 do	..2d, 48¾
$150 N Pa 7s, sep	85	100 do	..5, 48⅞
$100 Sch N Bk L	78	100 do	..b30, 48·81
71 sh 13th & 15th pf	19½	400 do	..b30, 48·81
50 do	19⅝	100 do	..b60, 48⅞
100 sh Leh N Sts	36½	200 do	..48¾
100 do	36⅝	1000 do	..b30, 48·81
200 do	36½	5 sh Bk N Am	233

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2 m	97⅜	100 sh Leh N Sts, c	36⅜
$3000 Read 6s, '93	84	5 sh Bk N Lib	120
20 sh Far & M Bk	120		

Massacre of a Caravan.

The *Independent* of Constantina contains an account of the massacre of a Tunisian caravan on French territory. Commercial relations were opened about a year ago between Guefso, in the Regency, and Tebessa, in Algeria, the merchants of the former place, sending oil, carpets, etc., and receive in exchange corn and printed cotton stuffs. Last month a caravan, composed of twenty-six Arabs, a woman and three Jews, all Tunisians, with about fifty camels or asses laden with merchandise or specie, of the value of 50,000fr., were returning to Guefsa, and had arrived within six hours' march of the frontier, when they were attacked by one hundred and fifty horsemen of the Algerian tribe of Nemenchas, headed by three Caids. The Tunisians did not resist, but were, nevertheless, cruelly put to death, with the exception of the Jews and the woman, who escaped wounded. The animals and their burden were carried off, and the Caids not only openly boast of this massacre, but one of them, named Ben Ali, subsequently received a sum of 250 francs from the father of the Jew killed to restore the body for interment. A "communicated" note, since sent to the above named journal by the Government of Algeria, explains the outrage by stating that the Nemenchas were greatly irritated by a rumor that the Tunisian tribe of Hammamas were preparing to again invade their territory. During the last two years different irruptions had cost the former not less than 39 men, 787 camels and 3700 sheep. When still under the impression of this fresh provocation, the Nemenchas had accidentally met the caravan, which happened to be composed of a fraction of the tribe of Hammamas, and had accomplished this summary act of vengeance.

DISASTER.

The Great Explosion at the Haydock Colliery—A Loss of Forty Lives.

An English paper, just received, contains the following:—

On the morning of the 21st ult., about 11 o'clock, another terrible explosion occurred in the "Queen" pit, Haydock, near St. Helens, the scene of the explosion in December last, when some twenty-six lives were sacrificed. Messrs. Richard Evans & Co. are the proprietors. The pit has been worked about ten years. It is 200 yards deep, and is worked in two seams, known as the Wigan nine feet and the Ravenhead main delf. The explosion of last year took place in the former; as yet it has been impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the site of the still more appalling calamity which took place yesterday. Ordinarily some 300 persons are employed at this pit, but latterly the number of colliers has varied from 150 to 200, owing to the depression in trade. The Liverpool *Courier* of the 22d ult. says that though two explosions have now taken place in this pit, it has never been considered a dangerous one. Shortly before the first occurred the underlooker visited the exact spot where the ignition took place, everything being then apparently safe, and no indications whatever are said to have been perceived of the second disaster previous to its occurrence. It is alleged that the usual inspections have been regularly made up to yesterday morning, when the pit was reported all right before the men descended. Work was commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning. The exact number of workmen who were lowered into the pit is not yet known, being variously estimated at from 150 to 170. Though apparently of a terribly violent character, the explosion seems to have spent itself in the internal workings. Nothing whatever had been disturbed at the mouth of the pit, and happily the means of communication were left entirely unimpaired. Everything proceeded in the ordinary manner till about five minutes past eleven o'clock. At that time a banksman named Thomas Taylor, who was working near the mouth of the pit, had his attention attracted by a volume of smoke and dust which was suddenly ejected from it, and at once conjectured that something serious had occurred. A girl standing near him was thrown backwards by the gust, but was not injured. An immediate conference of the workmen employed outside took place, and while a messenger was despatched for Mr. Isaac Billings, the underlooker, repeated signals were sent to the bottom of the shaft, but were unanswered for at least five minutes, when a young man came up and brought the sad intelligence that a frightful explosion had occurred. In a very short time the neighborhood of the pit was thronged by crowds of men and women in the wildest state of excitement, imploring information respecting the fate of relatives or friends employed there.

Mr. Isaac Billings, underlooker, at once organized a staff of searchers, among the earliest volunteers being John Baines and James Leatherbarrow. The exploring parties commenced their perilous operations about 1 o'clock, from which hour till early this morning fifty or sixty men have been continuously at work, in relays, displaying the most commendable anxiety to do everything in their power to save life. Evidence of the frightful nature of the explosion was soon met with. The airways and stoppings were found to be extensively damaged, the wagons were in many cases blown to pieces, and the first and second party of searchers soon reported that they had met with more than twenty bodies in the main delf. Twenty-three carts were obtained, and in these over sixty sufferers sent up from the pit-eye were carefully taken to their own homes. Only two of this large number of injured were suffering from burns, one of whom, a boy, being since dead, the rest having been more or less affected by the choke-damp. The proprietors were in Manchester when the explosion took place. A telegram was forwarded to them, and in the course of a few hours Messrs. Joseph and Josiah Evans hurried to the spot. Telegrams were also despatched to Mr. Shield, the county coroner, and to Mr. Peter Higson, the Government inspector for the district, informing them of the catastrophe. Mr. Mercer, of the Park lane colliery, and Mr. Chadwick, the surveyor, remained for some time at the pit-eye superintending the labors of the exploring parties. It is said that the underlooker made a thorough inspection of the various workings on Tuesday, reporting them to be in good working order. When our reporter left the pit last night, he was informed that thirty-three bodies were lying at the pit eye; but it was greatly feared the list of dead would at least reach forty. Most of the deaths have resulted from the choke-damp, these bodies presenting a remarkable contrast to those of the poor fellows who fell victims to the fiery blast. In the former cases death wears the precise aspect of calm and peaceful sleep, while in the latter there are horrible instances of mutilation and disfigurement. It would be impossible to convey even a faint picture of the heartrending scenes witnessed on the pit bank. There are few of the cottages in the neighboring hamlets but contain some sufferer, and many a family has been bereft of its bread-winner. The inhabitants appear almost stupefied by their double affliction, and it will be very long ere the universally pervading feeling of crushing sorrow abates.

Destructive Conflagration in Sweden—8000 People Houseless.

An appalling disaster had fallen upon the usually busy and thriving town of Gefle, in Sweden. On Saturday, July 10, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in the centre of the town, and a strong gale from the west blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly, and in a few hours the whole of that part of the town which is situated on the north side of the river was burnt down; 700 houses and tenements were destroyed and 8,000 houseless persons out of a population of 13,000 having lost almost everything they possessed, are now camping in the open air. The loss is estimated at above £500,000, and many of the working-classes are, as is usually the case, uninsured. Committees for assisting the sufferers had been immediately formed in Sweden, and all having business connections with Gefle, or otherwise taking an interest in Sweden, had been invited to come forward with their aid toward the same object.

A Mishap to Schneider.

An English paper says:—An alarming accident happened to the eminent French artist and singer, Mad'lle Schneider, at the St. James Theatre. At the fall of the curtain in the last scene of *Orphee aux Enfers* her dress was ignited by the flame used in making the effect of lightning, and in a moment was in a blaze. Great alarm and excitement prevailed, and two or three gentlemen jumped from the private boxes on the stage and from the stalls, but, by the rapid action of the actors who surrounded her, the flames were extinguished. This was not done, however, until almost the whole of her dress had been destroyed. Fortunately, Mad'lle Schneider has escaped without the slightest injury. After the curtain fell it was again raised, and she came forward, the audience testifying, by the warmth of their acclamation, their pleasure at her escape.

The Question of Rosecrans' Citizenship.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says that General Rosecrans was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and raised on his father's farm, in the county of Licking. His present residence, we believe, is in Brown county. He has never voted in California, and, outside of his native State, has never exercised the right of suffrage, although frequently importuned to do so. His military appointment in the war came from Ohio, and during its entire existence he was recognized as an Ohio General. Just before the war broke out General Rosecrans was offered an office in Virginia, in the line of his profession, as an engineer, highly lucrative, but which, by the laws of that State, can only be filled by a citizen. He had been in the State long enough to be a voter, yet he refused the place, which otherwise he would have accepted, because, as he said, he felt a pride in being a citizen of Ohio, and he would not forfeit it for any office.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

300 Persons Killed Outright in a Saxon Coal Mine.

Gloomy State of Affairs in Spain—More Clamors for an Immediate Choice of a King.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Accident in the Saxon Coal Mines.

By Atlantic Cable.

DRESDEN, Aug. 3.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain districts near this city. Over three hundred were killed outright. No particulars are given, but the accident is said to have been attributable to stormy weather.

A Schleswig-Holstein Canal Proposed.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The preliminary surveys for a ship canal through Schleswig-Holstein to connect the Baltic and North Seas have been completed. It is thought the Prussian government will undertake the work.

Harvard vs. Oxford Once More.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The coming international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews, is still a matter of great interest. The press of London generally comment unfavorably on the style of the Harvard crew. The *News* to-day has an article on the subject, wherein the writer hopes the weather will be all that either crew could desire—that the water will be smooth, the way clear, steamers distanced, and the best boat be the first to pass the winning-post. The Harvard crew were out again last evening on the Thames. They used the boat of the London Club on this occasion, the practice was much better than before, and they attained a higher rate of speed than with their own boat.

The American yacht Dauntless is in Cowes harbor.

Gloomy State of Affairs in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A letter from Madrid says the state of affairs in that country is disquieting, and there is no prospect ahead but gloom and confusion. The government has no fears of the success of the Carlists, but does not think that all is lost for the Prince of Asturias.

The Captain-General of Madrid Despondent.

By French Cable.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—The Captain-General of Madrid has addressed a letter to the Regents Serrano and Prim, in which he says:—"I took part in the revolution, hoping to see morality, law, and justice succeed to former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived, and greater abuses, widespread immorality, and deplorable anarchy prevail—disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The Constitution having proclaimed a monarchy, the immediate choice of a king is indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution, and retire to private life." This letter was read in the Council of Ministers, and created a profound impression.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	210	Pacific M. S.	84
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	79
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	88⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106½	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	86⅛	Wells, Fargo	19½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅛	Gold	136
Chi. and R. I. R.	114	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153		

PORTUGAL AND AMERICA.

Close of Minister Harvey's Mission—Audience with the King—Address to his Majesty and Reply.

The official journal of Lisbon publishes an account of the ceremonies that marked the close of Minister Harvey's mission, as representative of the United States in Portugal, on July 15. Minister Harvey, whose eight years of service then terminated, in an audience with the King addressed his Majesty.

SPEECH OF MINISTER HARVEY.

He said:—

SIRE:—In presenting the letters which terminate my official relations near your Majesty, it is a source of great gratification for me to be able to say that there is not a question which involves the least difference pending between the two Governments, nor a single claim remains unsatisfied. During the eight years of my mission and residence here, events manifested her friendship for and discharged her duty legally towards the United States by refusing, against urgent and repeated pressure, to follow the pernicious example, which became, and still remains, a disturbing cause in our intercourse with other nations. That honorable conduct touched the heart of the American people in their day of trial, and will always command their grateful recognition. It has been my constant and earnest endeavor to cultivate the best relations with your Majesty's Government, and that duty has been made easy by a reciprocal desire to rivet more strongly the ties of an enduring amity. I cannot speak without emotion of the uniform kindness and indulgence with which I have been honored by your Majesty and the Royal family, nor of the cordial welcome and courtesy extended to me by the people of all conditions, and especially by the society of the capital. I came a stranger to Portugal, but it is my good fortune to take away with me the tokens of many cherished friendships. Wherever I may go, and whatever may be my destiny in life, I shall always recall with pleasure and pride my official and personal associations here, and watch with interest and affection the future of this country, hoping and praying for its peace, progress, and prosperity. In taking leave of your Majesty, I beg for my successor, who is worthy of every confidence and esteem, the generous consideration which has contributed so materially to whatever degree of success I may have been able to achieve in the high trust which was confided to my keeping.

THE KING'S REPLY.

His Majesty replied to this address in the following words:—

Fully appreciating your sincere and spontaneous declarations, on the occasion of announcing to me the termination of the honorable mission with which you have been charged at my Court, I greatly rejoice that no question of difference is left pending between the two countries, and not less in observing the justice that you render to the Portuguese Government, which in all its acts, and more especially during the lamentable conflict to which you allude, has always striven, as it will continue to, to do, manifest to the Government of the United States, and to the great American people, for whose prosperity I make the most ardent vows, the earnest desire to cultivate and to maintain in an unalterable manner the political relations and the bonds of friendship which happily exist between Portugal and the United States. Endowed as you are with so many noble qualities, you could not fail to receive a cordial and flattering welcome from the people of this country, and, for my own part, while I cannot withhold the expression of regret at the withdrawal from this court of a gentleman who in every respect merited my consideration and my regard, it is a satisfaction for me to feel that, in returning to his own country, he will meet the recognition and reward due to his services, in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the appreciation of his Government.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following was to-day issued:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, August 3, 1869.—The following regulation, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is published for the information of officers of Internal Revenue and all others whom it may concern. C. DELANO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following additional regulation relating to claims for the refunding of taxes is hereby prescribed:—

No claim or application hereafter made for the refunding of taxes will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unless the same shall be filed with the Commissioner within two years from the date of the payment of the tax, or in case of claims already accrued within two years from this date.

W. M. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Taylor House at Omaha was burned on Sunday night; loss, $15,000; insurance, $6500. The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee, who left Omaha yesterday, will meet at Boston on October 20, and report fully on the different subjects assigned them.

Indian Matters.

General Augur returned from South Pass yesterday. Indian matters are quiet in the department. Another expedition leaves Fort Sedgwick in a few days.

Drowning Accidents.

A man named Plumber, living near Canton, Mo., attempted to swim across a creek with his little boy on his back a day or two ago, and both were drowned. A man named Rogers attempted to save them, and he too was drowned.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 3.—J. O. Stickney, a well-known lawyer, died this morning, at the age of 70. The citizens voted yesterday not to accept the legislative act for supplying the city with pure water.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The ships Kearsarge, Daniel Diafer, and Dorset arrived here to-day from Calcutta.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

Thrilling Incidents—Great Damage to the Crops.

Our Texas exchanges continue to bring us accounts of the unprecedented devastation occasioned by the recent floods. The corn crop on all the lower bottom lands along the San Antonio river, and though the crop is generally made, it will prove damaged beyond computation. All the cotton on the bottom lands, it is believed, has been inundated, and in some instances, destroyed. Fences have in many instances been swept off. Many of the ranche houses on the river banks were in water four and six feet deep, and those in the bottoms back from the river have been well-nigh submerged. The cattle in the bottoms are reported in a bogged-down condition to quite an extent. Such was especially the case at Graytown and vicinity. The streams in Atascosa and Frio counties were never known to be so high. The damage done is limited, and so far as heard from no lives had been lost, the people generally making hasty flight to the hills. The *Austin State Gazette* relates the following incident:—About nine miles below us on the river, in the neighborhood of Mr. Coalson, a widow lady, name not remembered, with six small children, driven from her house, which was swept by the high water, took refuge in a tree with all her little ones. As the flood brought along fence rails and drift-wood, she caught them and constructed a sort of raft around the tree, so that when one of her children slept and fell it was caught by the platform below. Here the heroic mother, with all her precious treasures, remained for twenty-four hours, until Mr. Coalson constructed a boat and took them all safely to the shore. The loss in the valley of the Guadalupe will be very heavy, though cotton only partially submerged seems to be still growing. It is thought the cotton-worms in the valley were drowned out. The Bastrop *Advertiser* says that the destruction to property has been great; many farmers have been stripped of cotton and corn, thousands of rails, some few houses, and any number of cabins. Furniture, clothing, provisions, and valuables of all kinds followed in the wake of the resistless tide. Hundreds of freedmen were forced to take refuge in trees, and children were lashed to trees, in which condition they remained twenty-four hours or more before assistance was given by parties in skiffs. But it would fill many columns to recite half that has been told of the thrilling events connected with the flood that occurred in the river bottom. The crops in that county will be about half destroyed. A strong appeal has been made by the Galveston Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the sufferers. Relief committees are to be organized in every county, with a central committee at Galveston.

Only 119 Years Old.

Kentucky claims to have a genuine Joyce Heth, the following account of whom is given by the Sheriff of Clinton county, "a perfectly reliable gentleman:"—

A few days ago, in company with Mr. John Irvine, one of the oldest citizens of this county, I visited a very aged negro woman who resides on his farm. Her name is Lucy Thurman. Indubitable family records prove that she is now 119 years old, she having been born in Hanover county, Va., in 1750. Born the slave of Thomas Hooper, she became, at his death, the property of his daughter, who married John Thurman. The latter lived many years in Cumberland county, Ky., and died there. In 1812 Mr. John Irvine purchased Lucy, her thirteenth and last child being then two years old. She converses about incidents which came under her observation during the Revolutionary war with as much familiarity as we do about the late war, and remembers the battle of Yorktown with special distinctness. While it was progressing she was ploughing in a field within hearing of the guns, and remembers seeing bodies of troops passing and repassing for many days. Some of them, she says, entered the field and took away the horse she was working to her plough. She is at present able to walk about, and looks fleshy and healthy, though her hair is very white. Until about a year ago she could thread a needle and sew without spectacles, but her eyes